THE EXAMINER:

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ADDRESS

Influential Citizens of Montreal in Paro Of Immediate Annexation to the United

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA. The number and magnitude of the evilthat affict our country, and the universal and increasing depression of its meterial inter ests, call upon all persons animated by sincere desire for its welfare, to combine

for the purposes of inquiry and preparation. with a view to the adoption of such reme dies as e mature and dispassionate investi gation may suggest. Belonging to ell parties, origins, and creeds, but yet agreed upon the advantage

of co-operation for the performence of a common duty to ourselves and our country, growing out of a common necessity, we have consented, in view of e brighter end happier future, to merge in oblivion all past differences, of whatever character, or attributable to whatever source. In an pealing to our Fellow-Colonists to unite with us in this, our most needful duty, we solemnly conjure them, as they desire a successful issue, and the welfare of their country, in enter upon the task, at this momentous crisis, in the same fraternal

The reversal of the ancient policy o Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the Colonies their wonted protection in her markets, has produced the most disastrons effects upon Caneda. In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye! Our Provincial Government and Civic Corporations embarrassed; our Banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our Mercantile and Agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivaled Rivers, Lakes and Canals almost unused; while Commerce abandons our shores, the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system. is dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it!! Thus, without available capi. tal, unable to effect a loan with Foreign States, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain, when other than Colonists are the applicants,-Crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown-our country-stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its innhediate neighbors, exbibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

With superabundant water-power and cheap labor, especially in Lower Cenada, we have yet no domestic manufactures; nor can the most sanguine, unless under eltered circumstances, enticipate the home growth, or advent from foreign parts, of either capital or enterprise to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have not that impress of permanence which can alone impurt security, and inspire confidence; and the Cenadian market is too limited to tempt the for-

While the adjoining States are covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which, together, scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent,-a fatal symptom of the torpor overspreading

Our present form of Provincial Government is cumbrous and so expensive as to be ill-suited to the country; and the necessary reference it demands to a distant Government, imperfectly acquainted with Canadian affairs, and somewhat indifferent to our interests, is anomalous and irksome .-Yet, in the event of a rupture between two of the most powerful nations of the world, Canada would become the battle field and the sufferer, however little her interests might be involved in the cause of quarrel or the issue of the contest.

The bitter animosities of political parties and factions in Canada, often leading to violence, and upon one occasion to civil war, seem not to have abated with time: nor is there, at the present moment, any prospect of diminution or accommodation. The aspect of parties becomes daily more threatening toward each other, and under our existing institutions and relations, little nope is discernible of a peaceful and prosperous administration of our affairs, but difficulties will, to all appearance, accumulate until Government becomes impracticable. In this view of our position, any course that may promise to efface existing party distinctions and place entirely new issues before the people, must be fraught with undeniable advantages.

Among the Statesmen of the Mother Country-among the sagacious observers of the neighboring Republic-in Canada-and all British North America-among all

causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinerily proposed possess sound and rationel inducements to justify their adoption:

1. "The revival of Protection in the markets of the United Kingdom."

the minimum of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from Protection to Free Trade would complete that ruin, which the first has done so much to achieve.

McDonald, Adam Stevenson, Jas Barnerd, high order, similar to the one established by free picker; Charles, twelve years; William, believe that our shipholders, as well at Springle, John Boyd, A. Wilson, Hugh cheap food; and a second change from Protection to Free Trade would complete that ruin, which the first has done so much to achieve.

McDonald, Adam Stevenson, Jas Barnerd, high order, similar to the one established by free picker; Charles, twelve years; William, high order, similar to the one established by free that our shipholders, as well at Springle, John Boyd, A. Wilson, Hugh cheap food; and a second change from Protection to Free Trade would complete that our shipholders, as well at years; Thomas, seven years; Betsy, ten believe that our shipholders, as well at Springle, John Boyd, A. Wilson, Hugh cheap for the same time, there is every reason to be seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September, wheat was sown two bushels to the same time, there is every reason to be seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September, wheat was sown two bushels to the one established by tember, wheat was sown two bushels to the one established by the wars, the value our Methodist brethers at Greensboro, N. Springle, John Boyd, A. Wilson, Hugh cheap from Protection to Free Trade would complete that our shipholders, as well at years; Thomas seven years; Maria, five years; Maria,

Although this might encourage the growth

The advantages claimed for that arrangement ere Free Trade between the different the people is a distinguishing feature, would provinces, and a diminished governmental be substituted for a system at once cumexpenditure. The attainment of the latter brons and expensive.

cenefits anticipated from the former might system. The markets of the sister provinces would not benefit our trade in timin their own forests; and their demand for agricultural products would be too limited Canada expect any encueragement to her nanufacturing industry from those quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, would be no

IV. "The Independence of the British North American Colonica as a Federal Re-

The consolidation of its new institutions om elements hitherto so discordant-the rmation of treaties with Foreign Powerse acquirement of a name and character ong the nations-would, we fear, prove an over-match for the strength of the new Republic. And, having regard to the powin confederacy of States conterminous with itself, the needful military defences would be too costly to render Independence a boon, while it would nut; any more than a which retard our material prosperity.

V. "Reciprocal Free Trade with the the farm, the forest, end the mine.'

If obtained, this would yield but an innight be otherwise secured. The free inof parties, or, in the slightest degree, rem of perfect equality. edy many of our prominent evils.

suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is aflicted, there remains but one to be considinion involving considerations which denand our most serious examination. This Union upon equitab e terms with the great

We would premise that toward Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without tion of Canada presents many important inher consent we consider separation as ducements. The withdrawal from their neither practicable nor desirable. But the burders of so powerful a nation, by whom Colonial policy of the Parent State, the in time of was the immense and growing avowals of her leading Statesmen, the pub. commerce of the Lakes would be jeopard lic sentiments of the Empire, present un. ized-the ability to dispense with the costly mistakable and significant indications of the but ineffectual revenue establishment over appreciation of Colonial Connection. That a frontier of many hundred miles-the large s the resolve of England to invest us with accession to their income from our Custhe attributes, and to assume the burdens of toms-the unrestricted use of the St. Law-Independence is no longer problematical, rence, the natural highway from the West-The threatened withdrawal of her troops ern States to the ocean, are objects for the from other Colonies-the continuance of attainment of which the most substantial her military protection to ourselves only on equivalents would undoubtedly be conthe condition that we shall defray the attendant experiditure, betoken intentions toword our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide. An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of duty we owe to our country, a duty with varied feelings and emotions, we all we can neither disregard nor postpone, im- believe to be inevitable-one which it is pel us to entertain the idea of separation; our duty to provide for, and lawfully to proand whatever negotietions may eventuate mote. with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every pro-

ceeding. The proposed Union would render Can. into any of the present States. It would past dissensions; and from all, without dis- Bank's Arcade. We abserved e sign hengequalize the value of real estate upon both linetion of origin, party, or ereed, that earn-ling ont, with 'Slaves for Sale' painted on it; sides of the boundary, thereby probably est and cordial co-operation in such lawful, and along the front of the store, sitting on doubling at once the entire present value of prudent, and judicious means as may best benches, exposed to the gaze of the purproperty in Canada, while, by giving stabil- conduct us to our common destiny. ity to our institutions, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporete. and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and B. Anderson, L. H. Holton, J. G. Mac. or draymen. 'This slim mulatto man is a foreign countries, and would not necessa- kenzie. Robert Mackey, Benj. Holmes, barher, said the slave-deeler, who, observrily diminish, to any great extent, our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our John Glass, Charles Bockus, Edward Goff to display and dispose of his property; products would, for the most part, enter on Penny, S. Jones Lyman, Benjamin Brew. that they are property, is never questioned the same terms as at present. It would ren- ster, Ino Ostell, R. Corre, Jason C. Pierce, in this latitude. 'But,' continued the dealder our rivers and canals the highway for Joseph Knapp, William Murray, Edward er, 'he's a first-rate waiter for an hotel or a the immigration to, and exports from, the Way, John Frothinghein, Sabievious De steam hoat.' A little further along sat some West, to the incalculable henefit of our Benry, S. Bagg, Alex. Bryson, A. Mc. females-strong, burly wenches, for farmcountry. It would also introduce manufec. Donell, H. Busseau, W. D. Lindsay, N. work, washing, or heavy house-work; near tures into Canada as rapidly as they have B. Corse, Henry Chapman, William Muir, by, several good looking yellow girls, with been introduced into the Northern States; Charles Phillips, John Monk, W. Molson, long, straight, bleck heir, pearly teeth, fresh end to Lower Caneda especially, where Louis Boyer, Jean Brudeau, W. Gemmill, and animeted countenences. Some were water privileges and labor are alundant and Edward Maitland, Benjemin Hart, John engaged in conversation-some occupied chesp, it would attract manufacturing capi- Tully, John Bell. John M. Tobin, Edwin themselves with sewing or knitting. They tion that a political revolution in this coun.

twice the band Such County of this plants.

twice the band Such County of this plants.

to the island, and by introducing superfluous, and he should feel somewhat the superfluous, and he should feel somewhat the produce and viving remuners.

The superfluous of this plants. try is at hand. Such forebodings cannot try is at hand. Such forebodings cannot readily be dispelled, and they have, more over, e tendency to realize the events to which they point. In the meenwhile, serious injury results to Caneda from the effect of this anticipetion upon the more desirable class of settlers, who naturally prefer a fewty under fixed and they have more doors and giving remunered the such to have a single for our manufactures. They would the United States merely for nish the capital for our manufactures. They would the same data and observation collected in that celebrated record which must already be in the hands of the Brisher, Sydney Jones, J. B. Torry, J. F. Cowell, Michael Kelly, James R. Orr, tendence of the same data and observation collected in the capital for our manufactures. They would be somewhat agricultural produce, and giving remunered to his sphere; but he squad were some of all ages end to his sphere; but he suiting maids. In the squad were some of all ages end to his sphere; but he squad were some of all ages end to he spirit to e professional words and aday—so we entered the made containing the same data and observation collected in that celebrated record which must already be in the hands of the Duchess of Rianzares."

Tobacco.—Returns to the middle-eged man and father.

W. Dease, George Perry, (Coburg.) John which must already be in the hands of the door stood the slaves to be sold; and the auctioneers. On a pletform near the auctioneers. On a pletform near the auctioneers. On a pletform near the auctioneers. Their education and practice are under judicious regulations; and he should feel somewhat the treaties with England, to out of his sphere; but the finite colors, from the child at the breast to the middle-eged man and father.

W. Dease, George Perry, (Coburg.) John which must already be in the hands of the auctioneers. On a pletform near the auctioneers. On a pletform near the auctioneers of the auctioneers. The duty levied is a from the readily be and the somewhat the country under fixed end permanent forms vention of a Custom-House Officer. Rail- John Henderson, John Mathewson, Robert auctioneer, as he cried and discoursed of of government to one in a state of transition.

Having thus adverted to some of the Having thus advert railway enterprise, in general, would doubt- Innes, Alexander Urquhart, Jemes Pater. Beard to talk long, before we knew, by the liable euthorities. From this we learn that a deep interest in the subject, and was very less be as ective and prosperous among us son, Noah Shaw, Jas. Haldane, M. Buck, manner in which he worried the V's und the First Teachers' Seminery of which happy to find, on his return, that meesures as among our neighbors. The value of James C. Beers, Charles Alexender, Robonce to a par with that of the United States, Robert Mills, Walter McFarlane, C. Gal. while agricultural implements and many of lagher, S. H. Dey, Joseph Ryen, Jemes dey,' seid Mr. B., 'is a family from a plan-

11. "The Protection of Home Manufac. American Continent. It cannot be doubt. Benjamin, Alfred Savage, James Hutton, family!" They were eventually sold to a difficulty, only to be acquired by long

III. "A Federal Union of the British after Aunexation as before. The simple and economical State Gov. unerican Provinces." enument, in which direct responsibility to

object would be problematical, and the In place of war end the alaims of wer with a neighbor, there would be peace and be secured by legislation under our existing annity between this country end the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief, if not only rival among ber, for they have a surplus of that article mations, would not make the soil of Canalla the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must neces in absorb our means of supply. Nor could sarily be the case. That such is the unen viable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from meking investments in the country, or weelthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for he home of themselves and their children.

it needs no reasoning on our part to eluci-

But other advantages than those having hearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of nolitical contest between races and parties, alfay and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancor and recimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in unticipation has its harmonious influence been felt-the harbinger, may it Federal Union, remove those obstacles be hoped, of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate United States, as respects the products of for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have now no voice in the afstallment of the many advantages which fairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our terchange of such products would not in. Parent State, with whom we have no equaltroduce manufactures to our country. It ity, but toward whom we stand in the simthe nation would be open to us-a field for bility nor insure confidence in their per- high and honorable distinction on which manence; nor would it allay the violence we and our posterity might enter on terms

Nor would the anticable senaration of VI. Of all the remedies that have been Canada from Great Britain be fraught with flagrant violation of the republican docadvantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditure Law incurred in the military occupation of tant change in our political and social con- causes of collision with the United States. which result from the contiguity of mutual remedy consists in e "Friendly and Peace. larger market which the increasing prosful Separation from British Connection, and perity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of North American Confederacy of Sovereign her ables, statesmen, render our incorporaion with the United States a desirable con-

To the United States also the annexa-

FELLOW-COLONISTS: We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a nomentous question-involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us

tiality, in the spirit of sincerity and truthin the interest solely of our common country-and our single eim is its safety and

our agriculturel produce would be reised et ert Grahum, A. W. Atwater, C. Seymour, manor born.' the necessaries of life, zuch as tea, coffee Benny, John Sutherland, James Cherles, tation—father, mother, and five children; Pomeranie, in 1735. These institutions the Boston Traveller. and guaranteed for a long period of years, and sugar, would be greatly reduced in Jno Kain, Alexander Murphy, Peter Dunn, what will you give me for the lot, for they were productive of greet good in their BATIST FEMALE COLLEGE IN NORTH John Park of Gates, by sowing a barrel of would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the policy of the subjects that will probably of the subject to the s our chief interests, but the policy of the Empire forbids the anticipation. Empire forbids the anticipation. The walue of our timber would also be Empire forbids the anticipation. Beside, it would be but a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand of the subjects that will probably the good characters. Dick, the fether, aged the dawn of a new century.

Limes which were not fully to appear until guarenteed, end soid under the subjects that will probably fall, again in May, and salt sowed thereon as above, and afterwards plowed twice bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous ditty,—

McDonald, Adam Stevenson, Jas Barnerd, price, but is subject to an onerous ditty,—

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McDonald, Adam Stevenson, Jas Barnerd, price, but is subject to an onerous ditty,—

McDonald, Adam Stevenson, Jas Barnerd, price, but is subject to an onerous ditty,—

McDonald, McMarner and McMarner and McMarner and McMarner and McMarner and McMarner

ed that the shipping trade of the United John Gordon, Chast Geddles, Dugald Stew-States must greatly increase. It is equally art, S. S. McCraig, & Easton, Norman S. of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet, without access to the United States market, their would not be a sufficient expansion of the there would not be a sufficient expansion of the there would not be a sufficient expansion of the their would not be a sufficient expansion of the their would be admitted to work any result thet could be admitted to work any result thet could be admitted to work any result thet could be admitted in the construction of skips is rapidly diminishing, while we pussess vast territorics, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it. Watson, John Whyte, John Leeming, Benj. Lyman, J. N. Hall, J. Esdaile, H. Mulling and the most of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, a good seamstress classes of miciety, till the beginning of the auctioneer, and hair-dresser, raised in one family, and manifest that, with them, the principal ma- Froste, Thomas Gordon, Jemes Harvey,

We have not room for the rest of the names .-- N. Y. Tribune.

Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies The Secretary of the Society, in comnunicating the following information, thus writes: - "Having obtained access to official documents connected with the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, I send for the Reporter the notes I have made upon. and the extracts I have taken from them. which, no doubt, will interest its readers." POPULATION OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

Martinlque .. (1846) Guadaloupe, &c. ''
Bourhaii ...'
Nossi Be ... \}
Nossi Cumba \} 14,926 . . 7,696 St. Mary, (Madag) "
Henegal . . . (17-15) . .

The number of slaves in Algiers was stimated at 10,000. In the other dependencies of France-viz., Pondicherry, Kari. hal, Yenson, Chandernagor, Mahe, May otte, Miguelon, and St. Pierre, it is said there were no slaves.

RINGIPLES ON WHICH EMANCIPATION WAS HASED The Commision eppointed by the Proisional Government to prepare the necessary measures in connection with the abolition of slavery, state, in their report, that they could eccept no modification of the principle of immediate emancipation, which they regarded as an "imperious duty," but that it was necessary to adopt measures, in should be performed in a manner the most of Emancipation, the Commiss Considering slavery to be a crime against humanity; that, in destroying the personality of men, it destroys the fundamental prin ciple of right and of duty; and that it is a trine-Liberty, equality, and fraternity.' it be decreed that slavery shall be cutirely sail abolished in all the French colonies and tion of the deciee, and that, in the meantime, all corporeal punishments, and the territories so extensive-the benefit of the sale of persons, not free, shall be absolutely interdicted.'

> We need not enter into details, beyond recording the fact that the National Assem bly ratified the deeree of the Provisional Government of 1848, und that, now, every portion of French territory throughout the world is free from the curse of slavery. A. S. Reporter.

Illustration of American Slavery SLAVE AUCTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Abolitionists are accused of overstating and coloring the worst features of the peculiar institution, and thereby exciting the feelings of freemen against it. How much his is the case may be learned from the following description of a slave auction by one who confesses himself to be "interested in the slave business." This account is sufficiently light and flippant, no doubt-marvellously 110-considering the fearful enormity of the crime, one of whose most detestable manifestations it professes to describe; but, it one interested is compell ed thus to give his impressions, hiding and smoothing over, as he evidently does, very much of what he witnessed, may we not with justice entertain the suspicion that the most "rabid abolition'st" who has yet attempted to portray such scenes, has utterly failed, from the mere inadequacy of lan-We address you without prejudice or par- guage, to convey to his readers anything more than e very shadowy and indistinct conception of the reality?-

"Have you ever been to the slave marada a field for American capital, into which welfare. If to your judgment and reason ket?' asked my friend Herris, as he took my it would enter as freely for the prosecution our object and aim be at this time deemed arm and walked with me through Campf public works and private enterprise as landable and right, we ask an oblivion of street. I answered, 'Nay;' so we entered chaser and the curious, were the objects of John Torrance, Jacob De Witt, MPP .: our search. Some of them were large and J. Redpath, John Molson, David Torrance, strong negroes, black as your hat. These Wm. Workman, D. L. Macpherson, Thos. were the field or plantation hands-carmen

planter for 2,500 dollars.

the sum of 690 dollars.

words, he stepped from the platform, beck. seminaries for teachers been constantly inoned to his clerk, and walked off. This creasing within the last ten years in Prusended the sale. Patrick sold for 750 dollars, sia, in Savony, and in the west and south-

"That I may not render myself liable to west of Germany; but most of the enlight. he imputation of pandering to sectional prejudices, or of treeting a serious and unmnate occurrence with too much levity. would merely add, that I em personally and pecuniarily interested in the 'slave' usiness-but its extension and propagation hy others meets with no favor from me." Phil. Sun

order that "the great act of reparation The Negro Question in the teland of Cuba. The fullowing extraordinary statement In 1835, Normal schools were adopted would not give us the North American Cou ple relation of obedience. But as citizens useful to those who had been the victims of respecting the slave-trade still carried on in France, as one of the main features in tinent for our market, It would neither of the United States the public service of the United States the U part, no doubt, by designing persons in the his royal successors! northern States, to give this a careful peru- Scotland was not slow to discover the

> ears; the ink with which they are printed is schools. vana the clumsy negroes just imported by by Lord Morpeth. the Negro Company residing at Madrid, In England, several Normal schools which civilised nations have protested.

"During these four months, 2,400 necouragement (Juna de Fomento,) the most tablished at Albany. part of which consist of men of these very of introducing negro slaves from Brazil. should be compelled to work.

"The Count of Alcoy, who connot look ing by asking a consultation of the pretorial audience, required the latter to inform him, whether or not it would be a violation of the treaties made in 1817 and 1835, and of the last venel law, to admit into the island negro slaves imported from Brazil; to which they answered, as it was to be expected, in conformity with the opinion of their attorney, Olaneta, thet it was no violetion of by the Count of Lucena (O'Donnell,) be realised on eccount of his being relieved: which circumstance deprived him of 120. 000 Spanish gold doubloons, at the rate of three doubloons per head, which was the sum which he had fixed upon as immutable.

"Those previous facts show clearly thet

Origin and Progress of Normal Schools. Franke, the founder of the celebrated Or. practicioners among us. He accordingly "The first lot I have to offer you to phan-house at Halle, as early es the year contributed something to the Society for

practice, and special preparation. These "The next offered was Hermina, a pretty important and rapid improvements were horse-he felt her breasts end shoulders forty-two teachers of the canton of Berne with all the gusto of a connoisseur. But came together and received gratuitous informia adventurer beceme he purchaser, for was their seal, that on finding the estabie sum of 690 dollars.

"The next subject was the griffe men, them, they were contented to lodge in tents. Patrick, eged twenty years, 'a very likely Even the Emperor of Russia, a few years men, said Mr. B., having a good charac. afterwards, sent several pupils to Fellenter-a good barber and house servant, fully bergh with a view to introducing a better guaranteed against the vices and maladies system of instruction among his people. prescribed by law—(what they were we did not learn)—and is only sold because his mistress has just got married.' The bid-reform in Prussia, properly commenced slings at this stage of the proceedings grew with the establishment of Normal schools. faint end languid, and as the indifference of A leading principle of the system adopted, the unditors increased, the red faced auc- was that "extensive" knowledge, sound epithets he liberally bestowed indiscrimi. teacher. H's habits must be formed by nately upon the motley group before him. practice, and experience must give him a You either don't want to buy, or you are certain fact, without which the best endeavill a set of fools,' said Mr. B., 'and if you ors will be useless. So powerfully has have nothing else to do than stand and gape this system commended itself to all enat me, I have; and suiting his ections to his lightened men, that not only have these

> the example. Out of Prussia, the plan was first adopted in Holland. The celebrated Normal school of Mr. Trinsen, was established at Haarlem in 1816; and it is now ecknowledged by all that common school education has been reformed and immeasurably advanced throughout that enlightened country, by the influence of that school.

Spanish paper, published in New York. the interesting fact that a Normal school in number, three, and without much doubt, We beg all who have been imposed upon was established at Versailles, occupying the by the professions of hostility recently made very site, and some of the buildings that by the Cuban authorities, and circulated in were the dog kennels of Louis XIV., and

advantages of the preparation of teachers. "The negro question in the island of That country has one such school at Edinered. It propounds a sweeping and import the country—the removal of the many possessions, two months after the promulga. Cuba.—The speeches pronounced in the burgh, and one at Glasgow, besides the Spanish Cortes, in the discussion of the Madras college at St. Andrews, which exnegal law, about the clardestine trade of ercise the double function of giving a clas-African negroes, are still resounding in our sical education, and preparing teachers for

still fresh, some voices are still heard affirm- In Ireland, the National Board of Eduing that the slave trade is at an end; when cation has established an excellent and exwe see all the promises of the Government tensive Normal school at Dublin, one thoubelied, and walking in the streets of Ha- sand pounds having been given to the object

presided over by Donne Meria Chistina of have sprung up under the auspices of private Bombon, and represented here by Don An- individuals and societies, the government tonio Parege, Don Manuel Pastor, and having limited its efforts to the bestowment others concerned in the continuation of that of eid mon the institutions thus established.

established in 1843. groes have been introduced, and other ship- cally designed to qualify teachers for coments belonging to the Company are ex. mon schools, New York made earlier movenected who have purchased on the coast of ments than any other State on this side of Africa 10,000 negroes, at 8.50 dollars the Atlantic. In 1835 a teachers' departeach, and the sale of whom all over the ment was engrafted upon one academy in of which we are indebted to Rev. Dr. island is to produce to the Company a each of the Senatorial districts of that State. Stow, gives the following summary of the great profit; if the price of 350 dollars is The sum of \$500 was given to each of Baptists in England, Wales and Ireland. onsidered, which is the price fixed for each these academies for the purchase of appara- in England the number of churches is regro, the lot being ten and upwards. So its and a library, and also the further sum 1.449, of which 739 are in associations, ucrative is the business, that Mr. Pastor, of 8400 to pay the salary of an instructor. and 1,013 belong to the Union.—247 of as actual syndic of the Committee of En- In 1840 the State Normal school was es-

In 1838, Mr. Edmund Dwight, of Bossame ideas, invited the corporation to mani- ton, offered to the Educational Board of fest to its President the imperious necessity Massachusetts, the sum of \$10,000, to be ber of village stations is 1,279, and the expended in the qualification of teachers number of Sunday School scholars is contemporaneously decreeing, that it was of Common Schools, provided the State 126,338. indispensable to adopt severe measures, would devote an equal sum to the same whereby the Asiatic and Yucatan colonist purpose. His proposition was accepted, and in the course of a few years three Normal schools were established in that State. Sunday School scholars. with indifference either at the interest of his Several other States of our Union have patroness, Donna Maria Christina, or at his had this subject under consideration, but we consummated their measures so far as to Reflector. have Normal schools in actual operation.

Women in Russia.- A gentleman who went out to Russia with Maj. Whistler, on Railroad affairs, and has recently returned, informs the writer, that in a very important branch of education and usefulness, the Russian women are somewhat in advance the treaties; this being consistent with the of the American. They participate in the other information which was asked of them duties of the Medical profession, by man-

The gentleman, during his ten years' the Government has regarded as an indispen- to e medicel men of eminence to officiate.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Lyman, J. N. Hall, J. Esdalle, H. Mulholland, Neil McIntosh, Robert Chalmers,
Clias. Chalmers, Thos. Workman, John
McArthur, James Scott, Jr., Theodore Hert,
flenry Lyman, E. C. Tuttle, A. Lesperance, Thomas McGrath, Walter Charles,

three Associations in Germany. They
invention was prevented from perishing at
his death, being perpetuated by Fellenbergh, and also being transplanted in several other parts of Europe. In 1809, Fellenbergh organised his Normal school, and
discussed which had been discussed but not settled at the previous meeting in Hamthe slave dealer did not get her, for a Cali- struction in the art of teaching. So great burg. At that meeting Articles of faith were framed which were adopted by most of the churches. All the churches now in the General Convention are pretty well agreed, and the members sound in the faith, and correct in practice. There was, as might be supposed, some disposition to legislate for the churches. This I resisted strongly. and the end was an entire agreement to whet I supposed sound principles. The Sabbath, Feast-days, open communion, the obligations of vows of marriage made before regeneration, the necessity of the public performence of the ceremony, the disciptioneer became excited and wrathy. He sense, and a profound acquaintance with line of the church, the cause of missions to was not very choice in the selection of the human nature, must be combined in the the heathen, the means of supplying the wants of the field in Germany, all were under consideration, all elicited considerable discussion, and were in conclusion settled on correct principles. Bro. Oncken was detained from the meeting by an illness induced by our journey to Denmark, of which I believe I have written you. Bro. Lehmann was chairman, and the rest, except brethren Kobner and Gulzau, were without much experience, although they earnestly desire to obey the commands of God. The ened governments of Europe have followed Scriptures are truly their guide. All had, with them their Testaments to which they constantly referred."-Macedonian.

> WANT OF MISSIONARIES .- Prof. B. B. Edwards, of the Theological Seminary at Andover, has sent to the N. Y. Observer a statement, explanatory of the alleged deficiency of the missionary spirit in that Institution, es it was presented to the American Board of Pittsfield. We make the six, about one-fourth, will labor in the West as missionaries. A seventh was prevented by ill health from becoming a foreign missionary. Of the class of 1828, 26 in number, eight, almost one-third are missionaries, two foreign and six in lows, Wisconsin and Missouri. In the class of 1843, 28 in number, twelve, nearly onehalf, are missionaries, six domestic and six

The dearth of candidates for the missionary field is easily accounted for. It is in the dearth of theological students. Look at the facts. In the seminaries connected with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in New York and New England, the number of students has diminished in eight years, from 500 to 300, forty per cent. The number assisted by the American Education Society during the last year, was three hundred and twenty-six. In 1835, the same Society eided one thousand and abominable trade in human flesh, against In Belgium three Normal schools were forty. Can any one fail to see what the cause is of the want of foreign mission-In regard to a system of means specifi- aries? A liberal patronage of Education Societies is the only way to obtain an ade-

> BAPTISTS IN ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND. - The Baptist Manual, for a copy are without increase, and 566 have added to their number. The total clear increase in all these churches is 3,017. The num-

Wales has 322 churches, embracing in all 20,784 members, exhibiting a nett increase for the year of 1,001, and 17,799

Ireland has but 33 churches, having 747 nembers, showing en increase of 114; Sunown, wishing to give vigor to the proceed. do not learn that any of them have as yet day School scholars 598. - Watchman

AGRICULTURAL.

The cultivation of the Tea Plant, which was undertaken by Mr. Junius Smith, near Greenfield, South Cerolina, in 1848, has so far proved highly successful. In the fall of 1848 about five hundred plants were reaging the department of obstetric practice— ceived from China, via London, and in Dea vocation for which some pretend to think cember they were planted in his garden. from Africa, whose vast project could not our women are, end must continue to be A considerable quantity of tea seed was ing the severe winter and spring, the plants. residence there, principally in St. Peters- which were left to take care of themselves, burg, had occasion to employ en attendant were unharmed, and ere now in a flourishfor his lady; and with his American ideas, ing condition. Several specimens of green of what was necessary to safety, he applied and black plant are in the bud. The Tea Plant buds one year, but does not fruit till The physician laughed at him, and remark. the next. Next year, Mr. Smith expects slaves in the island, and by introducing ed that his ettendance would be entirely to pick tea, although his great object for

> Tobacco. - Returns to the British Parliament show, that in 1848 there was imported into Great Britain, 27,304,134 lbs. tobacco, on which that Government receiv-Their education and prectice are under judicious regulations; and they are employed The duty levied is a fraction less than 80 cents a pound, while the actual price it great preachers of free trade, but they un-

EFFECT OF SALT ON WHEAT .- Some will mentioned an experiment made by Mr. NOBLE BUILER,

EXAMINED to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

J. M. McKin Esq., No. 31, North Fifth at .. Philadelphia, will receive anbecriptions for the xamleer.

Notice.

We shall, in future, discontinue aending the Examiner to subscribers after the expiration of the time for which their aubscriptions pay, nnless otherwise instructed.

West India Emancipation.

The pro-slavery men are very fond of refer ring to the condition of the West Indies as affording proof that the fruits of emancipation are destructive to the interests of both elaveholders and slaves. They assume without any reason and directly in the very teeth of well established facts, that since the emancipation ston Journal, a newspaper published at Kingact went into effect in the British West Indies, ston, in the ruined island of Jamalca, the island those islands have been rapidly degenerating, that their exports have greatly declined, and that both the white and colored population have enffered. Indeed, nothing is more common then to find in pro-slavery newspapers lamentations over the condition of things in these Islands. From Mr. Calhonn, who has become elmost insane on this subject, down to the most Lilliputian advocate of slevery, the proslavery men declare that emancipation in the West Indies is a failure. These gentlemen do not, we suppose, wilfully lie when they have occasion to refer to West India emancipation. It is charitable to account for their manner of are profoundly ignorant of the condition of the British West Indies. But admittleg they ere reckiessly asserting that the effects of emancipation have been destructive to the interests of the plenters and the blacka? Is a man to be free from responsibility on the plea of ignorance, when he may without any great difficulty thoroughly inform his mind?

Whatever may be said in reletion to the culpability of the slavery men who assert that the British West Indics have been rained and rendered desolate by the emancipation of the negroes, all men who are well informed on the subject know that the results of emancipation In those islands fully sustain the wledom aed the philaethropy of the measure. The act of emancipation is amply instified by its effects .--Its success has been greater than was anticipated by many of its advocates, who, knowing that it is always unsafe to make great social changes | two thousand it it. auddenly, expected that many inconveniences. and evils would be encountered before experi-

condition of things. should be such gross misapprehension of the ef. | number, the total of which, we have no doubt. fects of the British emancipation act, if it be vindicated by its effects? This question is ea. are divided among twenty-two parishes, and a sily answered: The slavery men have always population upward of 400,000 souls, "to keep contended that any sort of emancipation would towns and on the plantations, and enforce rebe a curse to both whitee and blacks, and par- spect to former owners." But there is no ticularly emancipation unaccompanied with an | P entire separation of the two races. This being Southern alarmists, "the eocial and political their position, nothing but the most irresistible superiority of education and talent" is still preevidence can change their opinion. It is much served. The Southern members of Congress, correct an error in belief. The slavery men their minds can hardly be reached by the infinences of truth on this subject. Indeed the majority of their miads are hermetically sealed against all reason, common sense, and truth conclusion much too rapidly. Our reply iswhich make in favor of emancipetion. They bays resolved that emancipation is a curse, and they have adopted another resolution to the eifect that they will never regard emancipation between all classes of the community. in any other light than as a positive curse. This being the condition of their minds they do not acek any illumination, and when any facts that effects of the great philanthropic experiment in the British West Indies, and are precisely of

Not only are the negroes happier and better in Wolf's Crag. all respects, hat many of the planters themselves willingly confess that emancipation has been of the family for three acore of years to come, an incalculable bleasing to all whom it touched. The improvement of the negroes has been most | Wolf's Crag, answers I. Where's the family signal. Wherever emancipation has gone the plate? says another—the great fire, says I; wha light of knowledge and christianity has greatly was to think of plate when life and limb were increased. Schools and churches now abound where ignorance and vice formerly abounded, ments?—beds of state, twilts, pands and teators, lost in every city annually, in consequence of a they would not mind him. They then sent out which are too generally supposed to be incident to any plan of emancipation, upless expatria-

that have been written by persons who have as a good offcome, prudently and creditably visited the British West India Islands for the Lord knows how long!" purpose of witnessing the effects of amancipatien, there is not one which does not contain the amplest testimony to the effect that emancipation has greatly benefited both the whitea and the blacke. There is no foundation for the allegation that rain and desolation have followed the British emancipation act. We challenge the slavery men to bring forward one respectable disinterested man, who is competent to give evidence on the subject, who will assert that the though seemingly far distant, is rapidly spfriends of emancipation have any reason to deplore the effects of that act. No such witness
can be found, while hundrede and thousands
on be brought forward, all of whom concur in representing the emancipation of the negroes in and a great effort will be made to enact a bill the British West Indies as a most enbetantial providing for the call of a Convention to reblessing to hoth planters and negroes.

in Great Britain, who owned plantations in the an effort to provide for emancipation. I can see West Indies, are willing to certify that eman- no prospect of enccess at present, but a movecipation was a great pecuniary injury to them.
So also you may find planters from these islands who will never cease until this curse is cradicanew realding in the United States, who will ted from the soil, and although the finel attainexert that emancipation has ruined the islanda ment of the object is far distant in appearance, there are hearts that never deepair and hope to live to witness its accomplishment. had the opportunity of knowing tham, they The Post Master General has established a he effect of emancipation in the West Indies, P. M.

THE EXAMINER I fully justifies the wisdem of those eminent British philanthrepists to whose zeal the world is indebted for that most splendid tribute to the cause of Freedom.

The exports of some of these islands are not as great as they were nuder slavery, and beyond one which must exert a vast influence. this fact there is absolutely nothing to justify LOUISVILLE::::::OCT. 27, 1849 any unfeverable assumption in relation to the usluence of emancipation. The abstraction of We send, occasionally, a number of the the female negroes from the fields, and the at tention which the negroes give to their own little tracts of land aufficiently explain the falllasses. The negree men have procured homes of their own, end their wives are occupied with to school. In this way the negro families are much better off than they were while they were slaves. They, for the most part, consume what they produce, whereas nuder slavery their productions went to swell the exports of the Islanda, Thus the falling off in the amount of exports the islands, is a proof that the condition of the negroes is far better than it was when their backs were familiar with the lash af the rnthless and unprincipled overseer.

Our attention has been called to this autiect by reading some remarks contained in the Kingwhich has been wept over by so many slavery Jeremlahs. The editor of that paper is commenting on the address adopted by the slaveholding members of Congress in the City of Washington last winter. It will be recollected that the slavery address asserts most unqualifieldy that emancipation has cursed and ruleed the British West Indiea. On this part of that famons address the Kingaton Journal taya:

"The allusion to the British West Indies is predictions of these Southern members. Who will look at this island, for example, and any the existing reletion between the free and surtalking on this subject by assuming that they vile races cannot be separated," and the rimes to their mutual advantage?" Where is the hostile. men, however feveradly inclined toward the wofully destitute of knowledge in regard to the much-loved system of the Southern States of effects of emencipation, can they be excused for America, or prejudiced against the dark haed inhabitants of that portion of the Union, or of this colony, who will be beld enough to assurt that "wretchedness and misery and desolation" bas been the result of emancipation? But the Southern members appeared to feel that their ground wes not sefe under them. Hence they eil their constituents, that "since the emancipation," the British government "hes kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blecks in awe, and a large number of megistrates, constables, and other civil officers to keep order la the tewns and on pluntallons, and enforce respect to their former owners." very evident from this observation that they know nothing of the true state of affairs in the West Indies, and, if they do, bave purposely nisrepresented them. There has been a very large diminution of both the military and neval slavery. Some years ago the regular troops in this island alone amounted to from eight to ten thousand men. Now, we believe, there are not

As to the navel forces, those who knew Port Royal during the pulmy days of Slavery, and been a falling off in this department of our de-It may be asked bow it happens that there four or five constables, and the towns a larger would be found fully equal to the number of order," as these Southern members say, "in the olice on the plantations, nor eny necessity for more difficult to remove a prejudice than it is to after crowding a let of mistatements into very sions to the West Indies: "But notwithstanding rulned, impoverished, miserable, wretched, and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race." Thie, many of our readers will think, It is not true; there never was a period in the history of the British West Indies, in which life and property were more accure, and peace and quiet more universal, or a better feeling existed

Culeb Balderstone In the South

Most of our readers have been amused by Sir Walter Scott's character of Caleb Balderstone, and have longhed at the Indicretta attempts of the butier io conceal the state of his master's fortunes. When the Master of Rathem aside without deigning to look at tham, venswood had nothing left of the possessions of with all that lordly disdain that becomes one his ancestors but the gloomy caetle of Wolfa whose iron-bound brains are proof against every- Crag, which was destitute of furniture, and did thing akin to progress. These slavery men not contain a supply of even the plainest food, then do not read any of the accounts of the Caleb Baiderstone boasted of their magnificent plate and the dinner conraca consisting of all that could gratify the palete of the epicure .-ignorant of the true effects of emancipation When we read some of Mr. Ellwood Fieber's there as they are of what is going on in the statements, we are forcibly reminded of Culeb's oratorical powers, and cannot help congratula-Owing to the misrepresentations which the ting Old Virginia that she has found so talented stavery people in the U. States and G. Britain a Balderatone. When the Virginians apeak to have put in circulation with a view to disparage each other at home they complein of their the henevolent tendencies of emancipetion in want of prosperity; but they are giad to have a the West Indies, a number of men of enlerged Caleh Belderstone to put a good face on the minds and unapotted character bave from time matter before atrangers. Mr. Celeh Balderstone to time visited those islands over which the Fisher performs the duty admirably, and they angel wing of emancipation has been extended. teast him and applend him to the skies. He These high-minded men bave published the re- has done the job for them well, and they pay anits of their observations in hooks which no him well. And when the decay becomes too in the address to the people of Canaea should be brase band first played a lively tune, and then one can read without feeling that the emanci- evident to be concealed, their Ealderstone will effected. The embject is one of exceeding impation act of the British Government has sig- explain all by referring to the tariff, which will portence and on which it becomes all American One of their animher atole a pair of boots from nally bleesed all those whose chains it broke. - answer as good a purpose as Caleh's fire at citizens to reflect thoroughly and well. Now is an emigrant, he was sentenced to pay four times

if it is as well gulded. Where's the family pictures? says as meddling body—the great fire at in danger, Where's the wardrobe and the linfire-the fire. Gulde the fire weel, and it will serve you for all that ye enid here und here tion of one of the races is connected with it. than the things themselves; for they mann crack or to ignorance of the laws or inability to com-We distinctly aver that of all the volumes and wear out, and be consumed by time, wherehandled, may serve a nobleman and his family,

Emancipation in Maryland. The following paragraph in a letter writter rom Baltimere, shows that the Emancipationlsts of Maryland, neither few in number nor destitute of lufinence, though patiently biding their time, are looking forward with calm confidence to the day when the cance of freedom shall trinmph in their beloved State. That day,

model the Constitution of the State. The slave-It is true that some of the absentee planters have already taken the slarm at the prospect of holders in the eastern and southern counties

are not remarkable for devotion to truth. We new poet office at Lost Greek, Breathitt county, from the steamer, Maid of Erin, at St. John, Ky., and appointed Jos. E. Haddix, P. M.; also my which has been published in relation to one at Daysville, Todd county, George H. Day, men alipped, and \$5000 in American goldfall over-

We have placed upon our first page an Ad-

It is remerkable every way. The object proposed in this address renders it ramarkable .--For what is this object? An entire change of community, a change in its internal polity and in its external connexions. It is a aubstitution and with tasteful embellishments. ing off in the experts of augar, zuns, and mo- of republican institutions for monarchy; it is a aeparation from the powerful realm of Great Britain, and a nnion with the equally powerful alfect vitally every citizen of Canada; it will joins. The change proposed is a revolution, as

And this great change, this revolution, it is feature also which renders the address remarkeble. It is a fact well worthy of consideration that men should propose to accomplish a revoinvolving momentous, incalculable consequences, only and altogether by peaceful agencies. It apeaks well for onrage that men should even reamed of effecting except by violence and blood. This is one of the cheering signs of the accordingly. times, a striking proof of the apread of the principles of peace, and of kindly feelings and of the spirit of brotherheod among the netions most uefortunate, incomnch us the condition of of the world. We hell this aign with gladness. those colonies falsifies all the statements and It is a most anspicious omen. It indicates the approach of a glorious day when the word "enemy" will be supplanted by the kindly nome of "brother," and when the interests of nations "cannot live together in peace, or harmony, or will be found identical rather than variant and

> The address is remarkable for the number and the character of its signers. Among the names appended we find those which Indicate French no less than English ufficities, and we are informed that men of all classes are included among the aigners, the possessors of lmmense fortune and men in humbie life. The different political views and feelings are also represented, the names of ultra-conservatives finding themselves in strange proximity to the names of thorugh redicala.

Such facts indicate that the desire for union with the United States is not a sectional or class feeling but a Conadian feeling. As such it is to be vained. It shows that the present movement is not the result of a transient excitement, orces in the West Indies eince the abolition of and it is a pledge that the movement, if successful, will prove beneficial to all conserned. If there be, as the facts to which we have adverted, plainly Indicate, in the Canadian mind a cordial friendliness towards the people of the Union, a warm edmiration for our political institution and a strong desire to be connected with us, months' growth. The 24th of the present fence. During slavery, every rural parish had there can be no doubt that the connexion would month will be the second anniversary of the police now employed for the preservation of the Canada would readily and cordially become citi- persecution in the States. A few mostlis later assert, that the act bas been entirely peace. Some three hundred and tifty of these zens of the United States. No long process of the United States. No long process of the United States and arrived, who built a fort, where political acclimation would be needed. They would be fit for naturalization at once.

would be a good thing for all concerned to have of the many resources of wealth and prosperity which now lie undereloped among our neighbors. It would add immeasurably to the lm- live here, can take an unoccupied lot without are prejudiced sgainst emancipation, and hence all this, the British West India possessions are pertance of Canada to herself and to the world, price, but can only sell the improvements. The not only in developing her industriel resources, but in imparting to her hope and energy, thus is going ahead rether too fast-running to e making her desirons of accomplishing more, and Tithes are voluntary. Schools are kept all the capable of eccomplishing more, politically, mor- year, and are free to all. ally, and intellectually than now seems possible

da joined, for thereby a desponding and somewhat suspicions neighbor would become a warmhearted, hopeful member of the family.

would Canede cease to be a source of boundess expense and constant anxiety, but in deto English mannfactures and an interchange of productions would be effected, not merely withont heart-burning and discentent but with mu-

It would be a good thing for the world at large, for the world is interested in having every people under the political institutions and austaining the political relations most favorable to east lake, says: the progress and happiness of every people. It that every member of the family be placed in dried bricks. They are building a church of most feverable circumstances not merely for its be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday own sake, but for the sake of every other mem- morning under a large alied. The acclety is ber. It is only hy the prosperity of each meni- governed by a president, the twelve, end the ber that the prosperity of the whole can be attained and accured.

the time for thought. The time for action may

come sooner than we imsgine.

Samitary Measures. To all persons interested in the condition of the poor in large cities anch information as is contained in the following extract of a letter much troubled by some Indiens, who killed from London to the New York Tribnne, will ens? Where's the tapeatry and the decore. be gratifying. The amount of health and life violation of the heaven-ordained laws of health a company of soldiers, and killed a few, since and life, is truly appelling. This violation is not-and, in some cort, a good excuse is better sometimes attributable to wilfulness, but oftenply with them. How can the wretched victima of poverty who throng the cities of Europe ao repidly, that already plans are affect for the and some of our American cities pay heed to partition of the country into three States; each the laws of health when crowded into small, of which, it is proposed, shall be as large as one

The reform has commenced, and we trust it may go on until the poorest citizen of every whole of Upper Caneda down to the foot of circumstances of hie lot to miserable health or 2. The Sists of Canada East, to include the

and more beantiful to all. "The public Bathe and Wash-houses flourish admirably in London. At one establishment, from January 1 to September 1, the bathers were 82,219—the receipts £1,058. During three months, there was an increase of 36,700 hathers over the corresponding three months of last year. The washer-woman's department the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upshowed that 3,013 persons had availed them-actives of the facilities afforded from April 30 to September 1. It is impossible to say what comfort auch institutions introduce into homes, by taking away from the narrow dwellings of the poor the uninek of the washing day."

A SHOWER OF SPECIE. -- In conveying a quantity board; a portion of it was recovered.

It gives us great pleasure to insert the following prospectus. Wa have no doubt that dress to the people of Canuda which we have "The Friend of Youth" will preve a true new in assesion in Frankfort for the purpose of read, and we doubt not others will read, with friend both to youth and to age. Under the remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution, has at far, about a better state of affairs, in testoring our had been remoddelling the State Constitution of the state of affairs, in the despinterest. It is a remarkable document and care of so accomplished a lady as Mra. Bailey, evinced but little, (if any,) sympathy for the the paper cannot fall to be equally instructive communicipation party in Kentucky or the cause and untrameled wishes of the propie. and interesting:

· PROSERCTUS OF THE PRICIND OF YOUTH; sued on the first of every month, in quarto

tractive companion for Youth. lease, we shell also eim to form their tastea .addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on their domestic concerns while their children go government of the United States. The great-Natural History, Descriptions of Natural history, Descriptions of Natural scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with also affect, though not so directly, the citizens sion, about the important events of the present them, in language adepted to their comprehenof the country whence Canada asparates her- era. We know this is not usually done in self, and the citizena of the country which she such publications, but we think we do not upon the ignorance of the masses in regard not ntistake the taste or copecity of young people, when we approse them to feel some interest in instead of proving the ruin and desulation of thorough a revolution as was ever effected in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the any land, a revolution in acciel no less than in school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to luterest them on all great anbiects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedors, Peece, and Temperance, shell proposed to bring about peacefully. This is a receive our earnest advocacy. Teeching our readers to sympethise with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a geoercus abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just intion of great immediate importanca, and one and pure; and, while thus inculenting the lessons of love to men, we cannot forget the suoreme obligations due to the great Father and

enefector of all. We hope to succeed in adupting our paper to propose to effect anch a result by such agencies, all eges of youth; so that walle the elder brothresult which in former ages none would have ers and sisters have a full share of our attentien, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, ae reguler contributers to our columns, several well known and distinguished writers, eculturly qualified to minister to the wents of fouth. Among them, we are at liberty to name-T. S. Artbur and Emma D. E. N. Sonthworth. In short, we hope to make the paper ust such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus mey reach many of the Mouthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Ciecinnatl, we cannot forbear expressing the greet pleasure it will give na to recew our former totercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, re now elmost grown up then and women .-But they will perhaps find some little brother er aister or aousin to whom they mey introduce s as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of The terms will be-fifty cente a year for ingle copy; five copies for two dollars; or, very person forwarding us four names, with It is desirable that the names of subscribers e sent in with as little delay as possible. All

ommunications must be addressed to-Mas. MARGARET L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

The State of Dreeret. A correspondent of the Boston Chronetype of the capitol of the future State of Deseret:

"Five miles from the foot of the mountaies lies the 'City of the Great Salt Lake,' of nine prove auspiciona to all concerned. Coming into they all remsieed till last October, when the mein body erriving, they commenced the city. It is laid out in blocks, containing 10 acres each We sincerely hope that the movement may and each block is sub-divided into 8 lots. There be crewned with success. We believe that it are already 224 blocks, being 16 in one direction and 14 in the other. Tho streets are 8 rods wide. Nearly 1,000 adobe houses have been Caneila enter our great Confederecy. It would built, and the whole city, nearly two miles give an immedicia impulse to the development square, has the appearance of a garden. A public building of atone, 50 feet equare, is going my to serve for a Connell House, Church, and other purposes. Any person wishing to city is governed by a President and Conneil, permanent, and a City Marshal elected annualy. Taxee are laid according to property

"A mile north of the city is a warm sniphur spring, which is much resorted to for its curative properties. An abundance of the purest It wenld be good to the Tnion to have Cena- water is supplied from the streams coming down from the mountains. During the warm eat part of the season no rein falls, and the land requires irrigating, which is castly done. During the present year the farms have suffered It would be good for England, for not only from the drought which will be obvioted next year. Where the land bas been well watered the crops are very fine, especially the wheat which is now nearly ready for the sickle. The veloping ber many resources she would open a soil ie well adepted to grezing, and cattle and new market, new at least in extent and value, horses look fat, and can graze the year round The weather is delightful, a fresh breeze always present appearances, the valley will in five years ount a population of 20,000."

The Mormon City of Balt Lake. A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, writing from the Mormon City, ou the great

"The whole valley is occupied by the Moris the interest of that great family, the world, mons, who built their houses entirely of snnthe pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this merning when the bell tang, to church, We have thus briefly hinted at the reasons where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed which make us desire that the object proposed quite fushionably, and all clean and nest. A their value, fined \$50, and wes compelled to work fifty deya on the public roads. One of them was aentenced to death for borrowing the majority shall be the law of the land. Elecsome property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, ewing to the intercession of his family, his sentence was commuted to banishment. When they arrived they were very their cattle and stole from them. They sent to remonatrate with them, and the Indians replied which time they have not been annoyed."

CANADA.-The feeling in favor of the inde pendence of Canada, with its natural consequence of annexation to this Union, is growing damp houses in dark, filthy streets, where with of our first class States, with each from a half every breath that they draw they inhale poison? to a million of luhabitants, with plenty of room We rejeice to see that the minds of philan- for more. The Montreal Gazette propounds this scheme; and the following are stated to be the division and boundarles proposed: 1. The State of Canada Weat, to include the

a premature death, and life will be far happier districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the exception of some of the Southern Townships, The population of this would be almost excluaively French, with exception of Quebec, where the Iriah lahoring classes are pretty nnmerous, but go with the French—the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed

per Canada which lies between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, of the Dietrict of Montreal and of that of St. Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking on the south, the town-

character, and taking on the south, the townships of British law and settlement.

The latestimated that 40,000,000 feet of lumber bave been ahipped from this country to California. At a profit of \$50 a thousand, this amount would yield an aggregate profit of \$1,000,000. We notice in the Pacific Naws an advertisement of Riga lumber from the Baltic.

For the Examiner. MEssas. Editors:-The Convention which is they advocate; and it is but reasonable to seppose that the same spirit of tyranuy and oppres-MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. Mis. Margaret L. Bai- elon which always predominates wherever the ley, Editor.—The Friend of Youth will be is- eyatem of shavery is tolerated, will shine forth conspicuously in this sage and self-important

Indeed-the spirit of slavery has already to Our object will be to make the paper an atin refinaling Mr. M'Carty as the reporter of the

Louisville Courier, a seat in their body. The members of this Convention, as well as the leading members of the pro-slavery party in Kentnoky are fully satisfied that the very existence of the "peculiar Institution," depends only to alavery in the abstract, but to the laws which regulate the same-hence their unwillinguess for discussion-and their opposition to the dissemination of knowledge generally.

And in thus deliberately refusing a seat in the Convention to a reporter of a public journel of as much respectability and worth as the Lonisville Cenrier, a stain hes been cast upon the reputation of Kentucky for freedom of though and speech, and for the liberelity and intelligence of her representatives.

It is evident that this privilege would not have been rafnaed a rabid pro-slevary paperend if auch had been the case, what would the pro-slavery party have said?

That such tyranny as this should be maulfeated in the nineteenth contary in the midst of ferious Commonwealth a republican government, the rights of which were established and secured to all by the blood of our revolutionary sires, would scarce be To the Principal Secretary of the State of credited by uninds properly imbaed with the trne principles of civil liberty.

But such is the melancholy fact. Men have dared to raise their voices in this boasted land former friends and patrons of the "Youth's of humanity, justice and elernel right-heve to ruu a canal along the river San Juan, I conson, Patrick Henry, and the sentimenta embodled in the declaration of independence-and for this, and this alone, the dastardly spirit of oppression is not only harbored in our country, but openly exercised.

With, then, no hopes of favor with this body of littleness reduced to nothingness, it certainly becomes the smancipation party to be awake to their interest. This body will not certainly disregard their promises to the people so for as to refuse to submit the constitution they adopt, wo dollars, shall be entitled to one copy gratis. to the citizens for their consideration—we take this for granted.

Than we as a party, will certainly have the right to discuss the features of this new constltution before the people-notwithstanding we are admoulshed to keep silence-and in view of this fect, it would certainly be the most advisaon the 13th July, gives the following particulars by you in a fermer number of your paper-hold a Convention immediately after the adjourument of the body now in session-determine ly reclaimed by the Euglish tena upon the course we shall pursue in relation to the constitution that shell be presented to the the Union with such feelings the citizens of ceremonies, as the day of their deliverance from ly-select an efficient organ—and as a party give it one hearty and cordial sepport.

Onr cause is just-our principles pure and upright. The welfare of this commonwealth is at stake upon this question, end with it, the present and future happiness of the African population of Kentucky, the hoppiness and welfare of the laboring class of our citizens and their opportusity of ever obtaining an education for their children. These are things that claim-yes, demand our consideration, and reof tyrants are ready as ever, to crush to the earth onr cause and its advocates, we say-

"He jest and fear not.
Let every and thou sim't at be thy country's Thy God's, and truthe's."

The day la not far distant, when Kentneky will aronse from her lethergy upon this great government of H. B M. I am with the greatquestion and take her stand upon the side of moral, political and religious right-and tha day is also coming, when these modern despots who To the Principal Secretary of the Supreme Goo beve recently acted so conspicuous a part in the events that have transpired, will be gled to award to their more hamble fellow citizens, the hy means of a friendly representation, to conright to think and act for themselves-and when vince your government of the impolicy and inselfish demagognea, political trickaters and men justice of leaning in your public papers towards Mr. Barrett of any crime, it is pretty clear that whose minds and opinions are monided to suit the popular breeze, will realise the loss of all subjects of her Majesty the Queen, who resides their unjust auquirements, and suffer the re- peacefully and ineffensively in the State of Nible beings.

tion and organise-let the time and place be me no longer to denbt of the hestile intentions ouggested and the party in each county urged of Micaragua towards Great Britain; nothing to have a full representation in attendance. This can be done, and we hope it will be duly ted proceeding. considered by all who are truly friends to the

[From the Louisville Courier.] Voting by Ballot.

Among the measures suggested by the friends

of Constitutional reform, to the members of the Convention, now engaged in ramodeling the organic law of ont good Commonwealth, we know of none of more vital importance, none the adoption of which would be beiled with more pleasure by the friende of reform, than the proposed alteration of our present mode of voting, viz: from that sim of a republican government is, that the will o? tione are meene recorted to, to ascertain what that nient of Nicaragua has unjustly accused them will le. It is opparent then, that we cannot guard of participating. I have the honor, &c.,

too eednlously the integrity of the medium, through which we obtain a knowledge of what the will of the people ia. Certainly then no man who de sires to see the populer will upon ail occasions, that their president was an old woman, and great and small, properly reflected through the ballot box, can object to our modus oper indi of voting being changed-If we can device a plan beter calculated than the present, to obtain such a decirable end. The most objectionable feature in he precent mode. is, that from ite very nature, it calculated to encourage froud and corruption, It is well known at every hour during the election, which candidate is ahead—we speak now of ocal elections. Each candidate's prospects of enccess being known during the election, his friands exert themselves just as the emergency of be case requires. In heated and desperate contesta, both parties resort to everyspecies of means, both fair and foni, to carry their favorite measurer and favorite men. These exertions are graduated relatively to the prospect of auccess on the one hand, and the danger of defeat on the other. It is in contests of this neture, that the tenants of land may have a dry, well-ventilated house to live in, healthful food to eat, and warm clothing to wear. Then no child will be doomed by the circumstances of hie lot to miserable health or which his family it dependant for a support. By the proposed mode of voting, these evils will all oe obviated, as there will be no incentive to extraordinary exection, owing to the ignorance of all par-tice, as "to how the vote atanda" pending the etection. Under the present ayatem, we think it a eafe calculation to estimate the number of votere who are governed by extrinaic influencea, at least at wenty pet cent. Neither is the avil confined excineively to the laboring class. We have seen the proud owner of "a thousand broad acres" voting against bis conscience, to pay for past favors of those in aspectancy, and with him his long time of retainers. Certainly no friend of nntrammeled freedom—the freedom of the mind, can object to ald in remedying so alarming an evit—one that is undermining the very foundations of republicanlem, and contaminating the ballot-box—the aula sacra of our institutions with frand and corruption of evary species. We use atrong language: but

fisira asthis, is to be deprecated, and it become every true lover of his lo box to its primitive charecter—that of being the ore and unsuffied depository of the free, unviseee

At first we were disposed to oppose the election of the Judgee by the people-not that we feared to rust the people-but because we feared to trust the Judges. We opprehended that in all issue between the weak and the powerful, the Jodge nolding office by popular tenure, would be inclined to the side of bim who would have the most influence in retaining bim in power. But by the proposed change in the mananer of voting, out objections, and the objections of all, which some extent developed itself in the Couvention are predicated upon a similar basic, to an elective being entirely ignorant as to how the Iltigants may here voted whather for or against him, is deprive of one great avenue and atrong incentive to offi al corruption and official tyranny. Will not the advocates of an elective judiciary unite in aiding to temove the must rational and potent objection to their policy, by reforming our popular elections! Nearly every State in the Union has adopted the eliot-box and ticket system, in all of which It has succeeded adminably. Then let us try it too. Le every county in the State be divided into conven ent precincts-let the voting be by ballot and take lace in one day only-and there is no calculating as to the seving of time, money and morals to the people of the State. Then we will be freed from he excitement, drinking, betting and rioting that too frequently characterisa our Kentucky elactions seder the present system. We are well aware the proposents of the proposed reform soy, "it looks nore menly to vote viva voce, openly, like Kentuckians, &c." All such talk will do very well for buncomb, but it don't begin to answer the atcuments in favor of the new system, or remove the evils of the old. It any beroic voter is over-anx ious that the world should know how he voted nature bas provided him with air and lungs, ie him proclaim it. Our object is to secure to the pour and the humble a pretection nader which they can, without fear, or favor vote their will and their wishes, or their indgmenta cletote and their consciences approve, like freemen of a great and

The Nicoragan Affair.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., O:L 2.

caragua. GUATEMALA, June 12, 1849.

Six: Having seen in the Courier of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, of the 16th of May last, a copy of the contract lately entered into between of freedom and give ntterance to the sentiments this government and Mr. Brown, of New York, reiterated the sentiments of Washington, Jeffer- sider it prudent to inform your government that the government of her Majesty, out of consideration to those Englishmen to whom debts are due in Cential America, will object to any arrangement which tends to any other object thau satisfying the English holders of the different bonds of the State of Nicaragne, which, in common with those of the other States of Central America, being hypothecated by the federal contract to the fulfilment of that debt.

If the creditors of Nicaragua, in consideration of their difficulties, have not exacted the punctual accomplishment of this compromise, his indulgence is no reason why Nicaragua should destime for another object than the payinunte of its debts the rents which have been specially assigned for the liquidation of the debt. and which belong to the English creditors; I therefore desire that the government of Nicaragua bear in mind, that the payment of this oad-debt and the right owned by Reid Irving must be provided for by whatever foreign com pany the government may shoose to mak arrangements with to form a canal along the riting from the city of the Great Salt Lake, ble plan to be governed by the enggestion mode San Juan river, or to establish a line of communication through the territory of the State. for without this atlpulation, whatever soles the State may apply to this enterprise will be legal-

I have the honor, &c .. Fardeaic Chatfield.

Answer.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. LEON, August 2, 1849. Mr. Concul General of H. B. M , Frederic Charfield: I acquainted the supreme director of this State with your communication of the 2th of June last, in which you mention the Brown contract, because you believe that it affects the interests of British aubjects, holders of bonda against the State by hypothecation. Neither that contract, nor any other made with any person or persous, can touch directly or indirectly the interests to which you refer. NI caragua can ailenate, without any restriction whatever, lis possessions and territories, either to establish an interior traffic, or to conduct the

great enterprise of the canal. If those alienations do not furnish her with necessaries sufficient to pay her debts, the result will fall upon her in its full force. The supreme director desires that you notice that these observations tend to contravene the principle of non-intervention of one government in the affairs of another, and that they may lujure the friendly relations sustained until now with the est pleasure, your obsequions and ob't serv't.

SEBASTIAN SALINAS.

ernment of the State of Nicaragua. LEON, Guatemala, July 18, 1849. the attacks fomented against the British government, exciting odinm and ill will against the proach deserves by all such vile and contempti. caragna, in business of a legitimate cheracier: but the gubernatorial decree of the 19th June last, which I received yesterday, le sufficiently We would then say, as before, hold a Conven- conclusive and positive in its expressions, for

le lest for me to do, but to inform the government of H B. M. of this insulting and unmeri-I shall, nevertheless, not allow this opportunity to pass, without declaring, as I now do explicitly and formally to your government, nent danger of being drowned, when Garathat the Queen of Great Britain has decided to beau, who stood near, threw a punch toward snstain the rights of the Mosquito King, and in consequence, whatever act may be done against him will infallihly draw down on NIcaragua the most aevere chastisement. Before concinding this note, I deem it proper to inform the government of Nicaragna that I approve of the means taken by the Vice Consol Manning, he came to with one hand, and swimming with in favor of some French citizen who fled to him, demanding protection in the lamentable state of public affairs in Nicaragua; and I have also to he returned to the other and repeated the maommunicate to you, for the information of the Director of the State, that the government of Ni-

Majesty the Queen for whatever prejudice Brit-

ish subjects may auffer in person or property,

FREDERIC CHATPIELD.

Reply. LEON, August 7, 1849. To the Consul General of H. B. M., Frederic Chatheld:-This is not the first time that the supreme government of the sovereign State of Vicarangna, and also the rest of Central Ameri- mode by interested parties to produce an effect ca, received from you communications wanting upon the stock excharge and communications wanting in that moderation, which should always be the invariable etandard of the conduct of every public functionary, and particularly of those charged with maintaining hermoniena relations between governments; but that which you didispute, most axtravagant in its ideas and ex-

In it you suppose that this government busies itself with attacking the British government in eighty horses, and escorted by the police. It was its manifestoa and public papere, and excitea hatred against the subjects of Great Britain, who peacefully prosecute their business in this country, at the same time that it charges this acarcely a word of truth in it, was a bold requisiwealthy land boklers and the employees of exneive manufacturers are often ahamefully de-ived of the laestimable privilege and robbed of the 19th June last, whose object is the re-estab-

Nicaragua has never undertaken aggressions of any kind against the English government, the kingdom was likely to have an effect apon the because it respects the rights which, agreeably to nature and international principles, belong to all nutlons under the away of civilisation. It never has done other than defend its independence from the advances of those who, under the pretext of a cavage monarchy, not recognised much for even the credulity of Joha Ball. Howby the enlightened world, attempts to anatch from it its most important property and possessions on the Atlantic seaboard, with the well known intention of establishing an enormone prependerance over the American continent. In the midst of this, and when these attempts to the British press, and a prostitution of one of have become most flagrant, disturbing the peace the most powerful aids in the cause of truth to of the State, profaning its territory, and cans-ing the bloodshed of its children, without even a declaration of war on the part of the British government, far from any animadversiona

ensible when It is obe onblic papers, is which English has been sensored he alighteat expression

You declara emphatica the Queen of Grest Biltal tain the rights of the Mosquite onsequence, whatever act may im will jufallibly draw down ! the most severe caustisement." rameat of this State dees not recogni onsul the faculty of making political dec ous, much less to announce so absolute a leion on the part of its government in favor before the same nation solemnly protests t does not recognize in the tribe of Moser the right to erect itself into a sovereign and to receive, in consequence, the n of any nation.

As you, by your declaration, openly conthe refusal of justice of the English gover ment to the pacifu claims made by Nicarag even in the court, do you wish that this go ment should not prepare to comply with nost sacred right, which the principles rec nized by all the powers of the globe impose u t-that of the defence of the territories when the law has confided to it? Do you pretend to prevent the use of its constitutions, powers, atyling "offensive" its "defensive" decree of the 19th June, or threaten it with the chastise. ment of her British Majesty?

International right does not recognise such ormnias. What government has the ratt to chastise another government for the exercise of its sovereignty, without violating the prisciple of non-intervention? But nothing of tea s alreage, when it is noticed that you consider so unbounded the power of England, that being ut the agent of its government for commercial relationa, you presume to arrogate even the representation of the subjects of other ost one, who have recognised agenta, as you did n . sul before-cited letter, constituting yourself representative of the French, to whom y refer when you reflect that they have the rones. general, recognised and confirmed by the expreme government, who made no compant he the ministry, but, on the contrary, feet at;) fied with the civilized manner in which he com patriots have been treated, as his communica tion of the 20th proves.

It is, Mr. Consui, very sai, that representing as you do a natioe of the first class, whom is stitutions have preclaimed the oberty of the prese, the rights o' mao, and the independen of nations, you present to suppress that same liberty with suppositions falsified by the actions of the Nicaragnan public, in favor of Eagles subjects, and medding in the sovere gety their country, which sholl be anstained at a hezard, without heeding any other limits hea those by which nature and the laws circa scribe it, as a province of the old government of Guatemala, erected in Spaia by its po : a Institutions.

The Coneni will please secept my coasders tion as his attentive servant, S. Sallyas

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGEA -The owing clause appears in e letter from Lord Pamerston to Senor Castellon, dated February

"And I bave to say in reply, that the government of her Mejesty is desirous to colt votethe most friendly relations with the State of Nicaragne; but that the government of her Ma sety can do nothing that could be interpreted as eamitting a doubt that Greytown belongs exclusive ly to the Mosquita territors

The Corres proceeds to comment as this declaration, saying that the English government .. datermined to possess this territory, and at the domestic dissensions of the State of Nearngas. while the English journals poblish the most exaggerated accounts of their troubles, and malignantly represent that the State is a 12 organized society, but a permanent anarchy -It complains also that their representatives in London should be treated with contempt, which the British government pays marked attent on to commissioners from far inferior States.

South Carolina

J. M. BARRETT .- The Lonisville S. C | Hertorions individual will take place in Spartas. burg Court House next week, before his honor Judge O'Neail. So much interest is feit by the ommunity in the result of this trial that the attendance at Court will doubtless be a very large one. What the lawyers may make of the vidence against Barrett in a legal point of view we know not, but from the acts and expressions of his friends, leaving his own acts out o' the question, we think there can be but little mora. loubt as to his guil;

This is the style of justice which past events nave led us to expect from the judicial trib que of South Carolina. If they wish to convict they will have to leave "his own act out of the question," and make evidence of the set- and expressions of other people. - N. Y Ere Post

HEROISM IN A BOY -A few days ago an inident occurred at Bloxi, in which aboy named Joseph Garabean, between ten and eleven years of age, evinced extraordinary satrepidity and presence of mind. Two little fellows, about ten years old, one of them the son of Captain Samuel Griffin, of the steamboat California, were fishing on the edge of the wharf, when, overreaching themselves, they fell into the water, which was of considerable uepth. They them, stripped, and planged cif the wear! to their assistance. With admirable presence of mind, he avoided getting in frost of them, thereby preventing either from locking him in an embrace which would have proved fotal to all three; hat grasping behind the shoulder the first the other, he pushed him toward the plank and thus enabled him to sastain bimself. After this nœuvre. When he found they had both firm earagna will be held responsible to thet of her and pushed it loward a fish car, which was there ty or forty yards off, when, having gained it, he aided them to mount thereon, and thus pisced them out of all danger. Young Garabeau s noble action is the theme of nuiversal admiration at Bilexi, and, taken in connection with his tender age, is, perhops, as fine an example of devotedness as can be found in the recetts af

the Ilnmane Society. The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, gives an account of an auempt Daily News, one of the leading daily journals, contained the following paragraph:

"On Saturday (15th Septembe.) seventy 1000 rected to me, dated the 18th inst., is, without dispute, most axtravagant in its ideas and an Bank of England, brought by her Mejenty's star. Calypso. The apecie arrived by special train from Portsmenth, and was removed from the London bridge terminna in twenty wagons, drawn by ained in 1,400 boxes, and the entire value at 26,000 (CO eterling.

London News went a step further, when it gave an angraving purporting to be a representation of

"California gold delivered of the Bank."

That the addition of £3,000,000 to the bullion in prices of all kinds of property and produce, cannot be donbted. But the thior was overdone; a milllon or two might have been viawed as a possible amount to be received; but eix millions was 100 ever, the rumor did influence some persons in their purchases; and, from this or some other canse, the price of wheat rose 3a. the quarter during the week. The whole matter is disgraceful the purposes of error and deceit,- Lou. Cont.

HEIGHT OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. -A sgainat British anbjects having been axeited by Nicaragna, they have been treated justly, as though the country had not received any hostility from England, and the persons and preparty of its subjects have been respected more than those of the inhabitants of Nicaragna.—And if this has been the conduct of this State at the manner, when its territorial rights. nt resolutions having been read referred, the Convention again ea of the whole upon the clave

first obtained the floor, and made tirey speech, taking the most ultra round, and throwing the term aboliemancipationists of Kentucky reng his address. Among other strange ns, we were particularly surprised at him raking this-that the people of the counties in Kentucky where the slaves were most numerous are superior in every noble attribute to the people of the counties where elaves are few; that the citzens of the dense elave region are not only richer. re pali-bed, and better informed, but more pa. than the citizens of the counties where ea are less numerous. This was bis idea-his words you wil find lu the official report of peech, unless they should be suppressed at he printing othice, as other strange and ridiculous ngs in certain delegates' speeches bave been. Mr. Talbott, of Boyte, nest epoke, Of his peech lean say but little, as I left as soon as he took his text and indicated the acope of his discourse, which was to prove that elavery is entirely consorant with the laws of nature and the revealed laws of God, &c. I sm told that his speech was a very moving one-that he ewept everything before him, particularly hie audience. He had no! concluded his discoulse when the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to alt again. Several ladies from Louisville ara here, and are the toaste of the Convention-I mean the widowed and bachelor portion of that body. The " bright particular star" among them all appears to be the young widow from Jefferson street.

Our host of the Shields House "gin a treat" 10-day thone of your whisky-and-angar treats, but o eof your first-chop champaign) to the realdent and visiting editors now in the city. We all did our day manfully, but Harney particularly dieting ashed hanself. It is wonderful how much a. man ean drinkt Youre:

"THE EXCLUDED,"

P S. You make me say in my Friday's letter that the manner and etyle of speaking of Wick-. Mer wether, and others is "peculiar," when es rybody knows there is nothing peculiar about e er of them. I wrote "familiar."

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16, 1849.

Mire than a week has been wasted in the disas on of the alavery question, without any result a 4 and with but little hope of any good being ed cied by it in the end. Professing a desire to and all agitation upon this vexed question, the a se aton, and to hindle anew the emanoipation es w ch many hoped had been eatinguished by ast summer's election teturns. The resolutions a depreches now being offered and delivered in - Convention, will do more to keep slive the ancipation feeling in Kentucky, and to cause an united organization of all the anti-slavery elemeois in the State, than could be done by all the Claye, Breckinridges, Thomassons, &c., In the Common wealth.

The following is a synopsis of Monday's pro-

Mr. Tirner, Chalrman of the committee on the executive and ministerial offices, made a report, which you will find enclosed, for future publica-Mr. W. N. Marshall offered the following, and

il was agreed to. Hemized. That the committee on miscellaneon provisions be instructed to inquire into the proprietv of incorp rating into the new constitution, a clause exempting from execution, to each bona side occupant of land, a homestead of from fifty to one hundred acres, not to exceed in value the sum of \$500, and not to affect any debt created before the new constitution goes into operation. The following rather singular preamble and reso-

Isnon was offered by Mr. Dixon. WHEREAR, The right of the citizen to be secure v all free governments, but lies at the very loundation of them; and whereas, the powers derived to this Convention immediately and collectively are directly from the people, and although act expower so to change the existing coastitution of he state as to afford a more simple protection to the civil and religious rights of the citizen, but not to destroy them; and whereas, the slaves of the citizens of this commonwealth are properly, both those that are now in ease and those hereafter born of mothers who may be slaves at the time of such pirth. Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention has not the power or right, by any principal it may incorporate ato the constitution of the state, to deprive the citizen of his property without his concent, anless it be for the public good, and only then by making to him a just compensation therefor.

The obvious meaning of this resolution is, that this Convention has no power to emancipate the alayes of the Commonwealth, if it is so desired, and that ao future Convention will have that power, without paying for the alaves. This was going too far even for many pro-slavery men, and a long and interesting discussion followed.

existence or their descendents, compensation or so compensation. But, said he, I deny the policy of doing eo. I sgree with the gentleman. I am against setting them free, but I do not want to pass a resolution declaring that we have not the power to do it. We have the power to do any thing that a nation can do, noless forbid by the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress made in pursuance of it, and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of the treatymaking power. There is no restraint upon na except so far as regarda these, and if it were not for the constitution of the United States, we might delare any gentleman of this Convention King or Emperor to morrow, and he would be King or Emperor until the people saw fit to dethrone him, which I auppose they would do very quickly. Mr. Preston thought the gentlemen from Nelson

misisterpreted the resolution; for himself he was goad it had been in to fuced, and he would austrin when it should come to be acted upon. He poke for some time in favor of the resolution Mr. C. A. Wickliffe viewed the matter in the same light as his colleague, Mr. Hardin. The discussion was continued at considerable

length by Messra. Triplett, Hardin, N. P. Marshall and Bullitt; the last named of these gentlemen made some of the atrongest assertions we have yet heard on that floor. The Convention then went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Berlow in the chair, on the reso

ations of Mr. Turner in relation to slavery. The Chair awarded the floor to Mr. Clarke, who waived it to Mr. Talbott, that gentleman expressing a desire rather to finish the remarks he was mpelled by an attack of illness to forego on Satnrday. He occupied the attention (or time) of the Convention till adjournment. Several distinguished visitors are now in Frank

Among others I ace the Old Duke and Amor "THE EXCLUDED." hendall. Yours: FRANKPORT, Oct. 17, 1849.

The following is a numerary of Tuesday'e pro ceedings, as condensed from the official reports: Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on the court appeals, made a report as an amendment of the report heretofore made from that committee which, on his motion, was referred to the commitee of the whole and ordered to be printed. Mr. Bristow, from the committee on the county

courts, made a report which was referred to the ad, as follows:

ARTICLE -Szc. 1. There shall be established in each county now, or which may hereafter be erected within this commonwealth, a county court, to

consist of a presiding judge and two ass judges.
Sec. 2. The judge of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, for the term of lour years, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, and shall receive such compensation for their services as may be fixed by law, to be paid out of the county rev-

SEC. 3. At the first elaction after the adoption of this constitution, the three judges shall be elected at the same time, but the associate judges, first elected, shall hold their offices for only two years, so that, thereafter, the election of the pre-aiding judge, and that of the associate judges,

will not occur at the same time.

SEC. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of presiding or associate indge of the county court, unless he be a citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the county in which he shall be chosen one year the motion of Mr. Hard n to atrike out the words

be alected in each district by the qualified voters herein. The jurisdiction of said officers shall be co-extensive with the county. Justices of the peace shall be elected for the term of two years, and constables for the term of tour years, they shall be citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and shall have resided six months in the district in which they may be elected next

of the peace shall be countryaiors of the peace. They shall be commissioned by the Governor. Connty districts shall vacate their offices by removal from the district or county in which they shall be appointed. The legislature shall provide, and making due returns of all elections of judges of the county court, justices of the peace, and constables, and for determining contested elections; and also provide the mode of filing vacan-

the peace, and constables, shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, in each mode as may be prescribed by law, subject to appeal to the court of appeals; and, upon conviction, their offices shall become vacant. Mr. Gohlson, as chalrman of a select committee, made a report, which was referred to the committee of the whole, the object of which was to bring about the revision and arrangement of the

affirming the inviolability of slave property, came op as the unfinished business. They were discreased by Measrs. Turner, Diaon, and C. A. Wickliffe at some length, and with so

much animation, carnestness, and apparent asperity that the President was more than once comelled to call one of the gentlemen to order. The resolution was relerred to a committee the whole and ordered to be printed,

esumed the consideration of Mr. Turner's reso-Mr. Chenault spoke briefly and pertinently against the resolution, and was followed in the same side by Mr. Mitchell, who made one of the most energetic and popular speeches of the ses-

The report of the committee in reference to the Court of Appeals will come under discussion to

set ha you are to covet his ox, his ass, or any ber property that is your neighbors.'

The Governor gave a supper last night to the members of the Coaventlon, to which the representatives of the press, citizens, and others were avited. The evening was very inclement, but the large rooms of the Governor's house were crowded notwithstanding, and the evening passed off prevention is pursuing the very course to get up very brilliantly and pleasantly. I had the pleasure f muetleg there, and taking by the hand, that mild young huck, ben. Leslie Combs, who looks as lively and happy and healthful as ever.
Yours, &c., "THE EXCLUDED." Yours, &c.,

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18, 1849. Mr. Desha, from the committee on the militia, raterday made a teport, which was referred to rhe committee of the whole, and ordered to be

Resolved, That the good people of this comnonwealth are fully competent to judge of, and ecide upon, the qualifications of all candidates for any office, whether the same be legislative, executive, judiclat or minlaterial; wherelote, a certificate of election, according to taw, is the only certificate of qualifications that shall ever required to enuble any catizen to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office to which

in his person and property is not only guarantied for the constitution to require any qualifications, in point of age or anything else, in candidates for office. The resolution was debated at some length by Messra. Tripleit, Hardiu, Clarke, and others, pressed are implied, and that among these is the after which it was made the special order for Tuesday, and ordered to be printed.

> was adopted: mitting tha Lonisville chancery court to exist ander the new constitution, and giving authority

These and other minor matters being disposed the aesalon, upon a point of great laterest and moment. The first and second aections of Mr. Wickliffs's bill (which you have already publish-

Sec. 3. The judges of the court of appeals shall hold their othees for the term of eight years, and until their successors shall be duty qualified

when buttling fur some cherished opinion or favorite theory. For the first time during the session the galleries resounded with cheering plaudita, and even members of the Convention joined in the applausa. Had the vote been taken when the "Old Chief" ant down, I have no sort of doubt but that his proposition would have carried, but the further discussion of the principles and the cool mature reflection of the Convention will operate atrongly against the gentleman's apparently strong easoning and truly torcible and popular declama C. A. Wickliffereplied briefly and aenaibly to Mr.

Hardia, but appeared not as much at ease, or so snre he was right, sa he usually seems in debate. He was evidently taken aback, either by the proposition of Mr. It,, or by the popular demonstratio n that gentleman'a favor. Mr. Wm. Preston followed, in opposition to the

as in the matter-worthy of the distinguished name he bears-a name almost synonymona with statesmanship and oratory. The diacneaion was continued until adjournment

by Mesers. Clarke, Bullitt, und Guthrie, the lutter of whom did not finish, and, of course, has the

and will have a respectable number of backers throughout, but not enough to carry him through. An affray, not bloody, but noiny, occurred at the Weissiger House last night, between Henry Lyons, clerk, or deputy clerk, of your city, and a Mr. Benton, con of Thomas H. Henton. The difficulty was occasioned by a misunderstanding on account of a young lady of your city, now on a visit here. Benton attacked Lyon with a knife, and inflicted a conple of ataba in the bresit, which would have proved fatal had it not been for the thickness of Lyon's clothing. The knile penetrated through thick cost, wascoat, &c., and went into the flesh about half an lach. Lyon is not aeriously hurt, and no blame is attached to him on account of the fracas. He was entirely unarmed at the time. I have in atore aeveral Iterna of goasip, but have

not time to write them off this morning.
Yours, "THE EXCLUDED." FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1849. W. N. HALDEMAN-DRAR Sta:-After some unmportant bnainess yesterday, the Convention re-

He was followed, on the same side, by Mr. John W. Stephenson, of Kenton, a young men of sterling sense, varied information, and pleasing address. I think Mr. Stephenson one of the ablest delegates of his age in the Convention-and 1 am old Jackson and Van Bnren school, while I am

before these gentlemen spoke, and cannot give my opinion of their efforts. I know Mr. Thomp son to he a very sensible man and a good debater,

generally, and I presume he mustained his general reputation in this speech The committee then rose, teporled progress, and

blained leave to sit again. This question, I suppose, will continue to be the order of the day until every member has had an opportunity of saying his say upon It, and how ong that will be, Heaven only knows. The membors of the Convention are afflicted with a talking diarrhoea, and they must give vent lo it, or endure a catastrophe.

Mr. James D. Nourse has delivered two lectures are, which have been universally commended. llis first lecture was attended by all the fashion of he city, and his last by nearly all the officials and istinguishables. Among others present at his sat lecture, we noticed Governor Crittenden, the Secretary of Stute, &c.

I saw at the Governor's, the other evening, a rery heautiful and curions inkatend, made of a portion of lava from Vesuvius, recently received rom our former Charge to Naples. The top is lu-Gentleman, John J. Crittenden, trom his friend, ohn Rowan," &c.

By-the-bye, I am informed that Gov. Crittender in cather displeased at the removal of Mr. Rowan by the " powers that be," thluking, no doubt, tha nch an act was a rather poor commentary upon is own text, that ' Gen. Taylor hates, usy touther Jack Thompson, the unrivalled Whig election-

eerer, and the political demolisher of the hen-tucky Talleyrand, C. A. Wickliffe, arrived here yesierdsy, and is as fat and good humored as ever. Our special correspondent was absent from

Fraukfort on Friday and Saturday last, and we are monwealth of Saturday has only about one and a half columns of the proceedings of Friday, and tion will hold a morning and evening session—the the evening session at 3 o'clock, was, after some discussion, (in which as usual, C. A. Wickliffe, ccupied most of the time,) postponed uatil next Monday.

Mr. McHenry, from the committee on miscellaneous provisions made a report as follows, which was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE. We, the representatives of the people of the secure to all the citizens thereof the enjoyment by whom a report was made to General Brooke, pursuing happiness, do ordain and establish this

Concerning the distribution of the powers of the government. SEC. 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinci departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are ex-

being of one of those departments, shall exercise and his knowledge of the country here, no fitter any power properly helonging to either of the otherr, except in the instances hereinalter expressly directed or permitted,

The convention then again resolved itself into committee on the court of sppeals, Mr. Huston

Here the report of the Commonwealth broke

The principal topic of debate before the Convention now, is on the amendment offered by Mr. Hardin, to the report made ut an early day of the session, by Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, to strike out two-tnirds, (the number of votes required in the two branches of the Legislutare to remove a Madison and Ciacinnat, interests to direct the judge from office by aildress,) and inserting in lieu Wabash and White river trade to the Madison and

word. At last the time strived, and on his mution, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned. Mr. Wickliffe, according to parliamentary usage, will be entitled to the floor -murrow. The general impressionis that the report of the committee regulring two-thirds to re-

move a judge will be retained.

Wichliffe's projet of branching the Court of Appeals and fixing four as the number of Judges. He at four different places, the business would be greatly increased and heavy additions made to the ore than threa Judges, and that number has done all the business brought before it. Mr. Hardin Congress of the United States at the next session, was mistaken when he stated the Court of Appeals lian never had but three Judgee. An act was passed in 1801 authorising the appointment of a fourth Judge, and the office was held by Thomas Todd, Ninisa Edwards, William Logan, Geo. M. Bibb, Jamea Glarke and William Owsley. The aw was repealed in 1813, and aince that time the Court has been held by three Judges.

out the country which it was supposed they would bers, they would have drawn to the capitol a much larger number of atrangers, and the lobbles would have been continually crowded. That there is considerable talent in the body all must admit, but it is evident that very few of the whole number came prepared to debate the various and complicated questions which arise in the formation of a Constitution.

On Monday, the Court of Appeala question was This subject is creating more axcitement here than any other that has yet been enrung, and members have been discussing and "logrolling" upon it ever since adjoirnment yesterday. All the submitted the following resolution, which was negligible to the submitted the following resolution, which was negligible to the submitted the following resolution, which was negligible to the submitted the following resolution, which was negligible to the following resolution. · Resolved, That the committee on the legislative

Mr. Irwin offered the following resolution: Resolved, That tribuals of concliation shall

e established in every county by law; anch law shall be general, and shall the of uniform operation throughout the State. After some discussion the motion to refer to the committee on county courts was negatived, and the proposition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Mesars. Irwin, Boyd, Gholson, Dud-

COURT OF APPEALS. The Convention then again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the Court of Appeals, Mr. Huston

ONE OF THE "AFFAIRS OF HONOR."-In St. Loula there is a great asusaga maker named Carl Ambruater, who was lately challenged to fight a duel by some bellicose Individual. In reply he sent the

Sir Jahn Franklin Not Leet.

Interesting and Probably Highly Important News
from Bajfin's Bay.

Captain Chapel, of the bark McLellan, of this port, from Davis's Strats, whose arrival we announced yesterday morning, furnishes information not prejudiced in his favor by any congeniality of which will at least he read with interest in the political views, for he is an ultra Democrat of the United States, and indeed in avery part of the

About the 1st of August while the McLellan considered an ultra Whig, and a Clay Waig, at that.

After Mr. Stevensoa had concluded,
Mr. E. F. Nuttall, and Mr. Wm. P. Thompson spoke in defence of Mr. Hardin's proposition, and Mr. W. B. Muchen against it. 1 had left the hall slid in Pond's Bay, lat. 74, lon. 72, the natives of the coast came on board tha Chleftsin, an English whaleman, and gave information by signa that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's lulet, and had been there fast in the ice four seasons, and heling asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or allve, they re-About the 1st of August, while the McLellan plied in the same way that the crews were not "asisep," (that is, not dead) but were all well,—

tance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions with which his ship was farmished by the British government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chanca to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England. This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibly, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crews are still alive. Hesven send that it may be so!

The McLetland and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by miricle-at any rate have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit. On the 12th of June the barque gat 'nipped' in the ice, and only escaped destruction by the almost

bo were in charge of her. She was so severly injured that she leaked so as to be kept affoat only by the incessant work of nearly all hands at the pumps, and by means of two large metallic pumps obtained by Captain C. from the wreck of the English ships crushed and totally lost just ahead of him.

The leak was, howevet, partially remedled by hrumbed sails under the bow, the she continued to leak badly until ber arrival home, and was only cribed,-"To the model Governor, Senator and kept above water by continual and unceasing labor at the pumps, till she reached the dock, which, indeed, is still obliged to be continued, as she lies

The two English ships; Superior and Lady Jane, mentioned yesterday, were both lost very near the McLelten. Two of the crew of the lost atripe arrived in her. They are natives of the Shetland

Interesting from the Camanche Nution We learn that intelligence has been received at place of the one recently deceased,) and the ind cil having agreed to the advice of Buffalo Hump. two subordinate chiefs were appointed to communicate in person the reau; of the Council to Cap-State of Lentucky, in convention assembled, to tain Steele, of the 2d dragoons, at Fredericksburg,

ton (la.) Herald:

Commissioner to Louisville. At the request of the Commissioners of Montoe county to piocure stock for the New Albany Rail-toad, Mr. McCrum, of this place, will soon visit the persons earliest in attendance did not get out Loniaville, es a Commissioner, to solicit subscrip-

It is proper to remark that the stock he may Louisville is not to form any part of pany. **PIOCUT** the \$100,000 to be raised in this county. The object in view is to facilitate the construction of the road to Gosport, for at that point, the great trade the road must command will give it such character and credit, that its further progress is made certain; for loans to any amount can then be had on the most favorable terms. At that point, too, it cannot be turned another direction, or its progress checked. The Convention to be held on the 27th, for the purpose of continuing the Edinburgh and Martinsville Rallroad through Owen county to Point Commerce, is the last hope of the indianapolla Railroad. Our friends at Louisville can secure this trade to themselves by euch immediate aid as will enable the company to put under contract, this winter and next spring, that part of the roal which lies between the two White rivers. What amount is necessary to do this in conjuction with our subscription and the \$100,000 of Owen county, we do not know, but Mr. M: Crum will learn this from Mr. Brooks at Senate .- St. Louis Repub. New Albaay. This much, however, we do know, that it will be small in comparison with the advantages which Louisville will receive from the trade

[From the Louisville Courier.] At a meeting in Washington City, on the 3d day

Maj. Gen. William. O. Butler, Gen. Charles Gratiott, Col. Charles S. Told, Major John G. Camp, Col. John A. Ragure, Dr. Adam Haye, Col. Charles R. Gardner, Col. Abram R. Wootley, George Bender, Col. Robert W. Alston, Dr. Richmond Johnston, Capt. Boyd Reilty, Capt. Leonard Adame, Capt. Thomas R. Saaders, Maj. D. E. Dunscomb, Capt. Henry Robertson, Capt. Peter Douglass, Msj. Charles Vinllegan, Msj. J. N. Bar-ker, Col. Gilbert C. Rupell, Maj. Chas. J. Nourse, Capt. Henry S. Geyer, Maj. Thomas Harrison, Maj. Nathaniel Nye Hall, Col. John O'Fallan, Capt. Wm. C Willis, Col. John McIlvain, Capt. O. C. Merrill, Capt. Rufus Mclatyre, Gen. John McNell, Col. John G. Watmough, Gen. Cromwell Pierce, Col. David Campbell, Col. J. P. McDowel, Col. John Darrington, Col. Joseph Philips, Col. Bernard Peyton, be a committee, with authority to correspond with the surviving officers of the Army of the United States, (volunteers as well as regulars,) in the war of 1812, and to propose and present to the a anitable memorial, suliciting the passage of a law granting bounty land in proportion to the tank

pondenca. CHAS. S. TODD, Chairman. JEO. G. CAMP, Sec'y.

Laws of the United States, vol. 6-from Dec. 4, 1815; inridge, James T. Morebead, Samuel Hanson and to March 3, 1819-page 13, chapter 26-approved March 480, &c., and the bounty shall extend to medical and staff officers, as well as 3 m nths extra pay, accerding to the rank held—the catrs pay is allowed to all, officers and

National Intelligencer please copy. HOE'S PRINTING PHENSES. - Mr. Kendall, in his last letter to the New Oileans Picayune, gives tha following account of the success of Mr. Hoe in establishing the reputation of his power presses

returns to the United States. He has aucceeded fully establishing his fame on this side; for while one of his machines la already anccessfully n usa on the Patrie, othera have been ordered on this aide. He goes back with some naw ideas in his head of still further improvements in his presses—already the fastest in the world—which will even

THE ENGLISH WAR EXPENDITURE.—The letter of Mr. Samuel Gurney, the greatest money-dealer the world, to the Peace Congress at Paris, la really an important Stats document. He has been n the extensive business of almost nationa finance for fifty years. It is believed that he turns over nearly fifteen millions sterling of money every year. On Change his word is law. To ministers

Latest News from Europe

The furis 'Monltenr' says: "The French Govoursin, and also announces the appointment of M. Bols Lecompte, the new Minister at Turin, as Minister Plenipotentlary to Washington. Lucien Marrat relieved M. Bols Lecompte at Turin."— The "Constitutional" confirms the intelligence that a joint note has been sent by the French and English Governments to Patersburg, which it was expected to have the effect of preventing a ruptura between Knoola and Turkey. The Vienna Journal states that 500 Hungarian refugasa were on a vast plain at Wedden, surrounded by Turkish troops. Kosenth, Bem and other Chiefs were lodged in the Negh fortress.

Proceedings of the Momphie Convention

Proceedings of the Momphie Convention.

MEMPHIS, TEHE., Oct. 24.

The Convention mat vesterday, and was organized by the election of Professor M. F. Maury, of Virginia, President.

Tha following Vice Presidents were elected:—Mr. Clay, of Alabama; Mr. Mason, of Mississippi; Willough by Williams, of Tennesses; R. A. Wallston, of South Carolina; Dr. Jamison, of Georgia; Col. Maunael White, of Louisiana; Gov. Drew, of Arkansas; Achbel Smith, of Texas; Achton Johnson, of Missouri; Benj. E. Dray, of Kentucky; John J. Tresevant, of Virginia; J. H. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; L. L. Robinson, of New York. Pennsylvania; L. L. Robinson, of New York.
Prof. Maury, npon taking the chair, addressed
the Convention. In the course of his remarks he
preed atmosply the importance of a railroad acress

both the isthmus and the continent. Delegates present from the States of Lonisians, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia. Ken-tucky, Missouri. Texas, Illinois, Pennsivania, Massachuseits, New York, Virginia, Sonth Caroina and Teanesace.
After transaction of preliminary business, the

Convention adjourned to meet to-day. MAIL HOBBERY AND DETECTION OF THE ROB

directed to Messrs. Hutchings & Co., Brokers and ry. Bankers, of this city. The package having falled o reach here, Mr. L. P. Manry, assistant post naster at this piace, a few days since started to Ohio, far the purpose of investigating the metter. On Thursday evening last ha met at Dayton, hy appointment, Mr. Brown, the Cashier, and Mr. G W. Mathews, a special Agent of the Post Office Department. Mr. Brown stated that he suspected that a young man named Fahrman, who had been for a short time a clerk in the Troy post office, and who had suddenly left that place, had stolen tha money. A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to Columbus, when it was ascertained that Fahrman had a short time previously started in the stage to Zaneaville. A dispatch was then aeut to Zanesville, and on his arrival there he was at nce arrested, and \$2,400 of the stolen money found on his person. He was taken back to Columbus, and as the United States Court is now in session there, he will probably have his trial this week .- Lou. Cour.

The rage for California has not yet aubsided, and an amusing evidence of this was given in New York on Wednesday last. That being the day for the sale of tickets in tha two new steamers to he started from Panama for San Francisco, by the orokea, and many of those who were clamorounly urging their claim to attention, emerged from the crowd with woful evidence of the rough usage to which they had been aubjected, in the way o shapeless hals, torn and disordered clothing and of the store untill noon. Some 500 tickets for the two December steamers were disposed of as fast was not satisfied, and about 100 tlekets more for the steamer of the first of January were sold. As steerage \$150, it is a good day's work for the com-

A CALIFORNIA ADVENTURER. - Several months since a young gentleman of this city, aot regularly engaged in trade, had the engioeity to try his hand at the California adventure, and sent out fifty barrels of cider, which cost him \$5 a harrel. The freight was \$3 more, making \$8 a barrel, or a to tal expenditure of \$400. Subsequently he parted with a share in the adveature to a friead. They have just learned the result. The cider sold in California for \$120 a barrel, yielding a total of \$6000, nine-tenths of which are clear profit.- N.

A few days since, Gen. Shields made a speech McHenry county, Ill., in which county, we believe, as election was pending, to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, in which he took atrong ground for the Wilmot t'roviso, and promised to obey the iustructions of the Legislature. meeting instructed the Senator and Representative from that county to vote for his election to the

MELANCHOLV OCCURRENCE.-Peter Orndorff and his little son, under ten years of age, last home on Cedar Creek on the afternoon of Friday, the 5th ust, for a distillery on the opposite side of the North Mountain. Not returning that night, and Saturday being cold and rainy, an anxious search was made for them, and they were found on the following Monday, both dead, ia by a path on the top of the monutain—the boy nestled by the side of his father, and a jug almost empty agar them. The little fellow was still warm, and must have died of starvation. The father, doubtless fell a victim to sloohol.—Winchester Virg.

Deraphation.-Alesk has been discovered in have escaped the vigilance of investigating committees, and by which some \$30,000 at least are said to have been surreptitiously taken from the corporation within a lew years. The Treasurer's office has been opened by false keys, and tickets abstracted therefrom, which were sold in packages to agents who forwarded immigrants and other passengers to the western country. The late de-pot master, A. W. Dans, is deeply concerned in the transaction, and it is understood that he impli-cates others. The corporation have attached his property .- Boston Courier.

Naw Counterseit.- Counterfeit one dollar bille on the Ripley branch of the State Bank of Ohio, exceedingly well executed, are in circulation .of the officers of that war, the committee to have power to add to their number as they may deem proper; and that Col. Woolley, Maj. Bender and Maj. Nousea to be a Central Committee of correct and the counterfeit the atar or Maj. 'State Bank of Ohio' is act in the centre of a aquare b ock, which is not the case in the ganuine [Vin. Chronicle.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is atated as a fact that on the landing of the steamship Falcon at New Urleans an Individu- ground, just below the plantation of Mr. McHatooking around him for some time, with a free and in a few days since. easy, independent kind of an air, he called to a drayman and requested him to take charge of a pair of aiddle-bags, which were on board the vessel, and convey them to Hewlett's. With some hesitation, the drayman complied with the request; hut on attempting to lift the saddle-bags ha found he was unable to do so without assistance. The fact was, that they contained \$40,000 in gold, which the coatless, hatless, and bootless man had brought with him from California.

power printing presses in New York, I saw in held at illisboro', illinois, on the 4th instant, at 2,175 coils. The shipments davejamounted to 3,186 piewhich resolutions were adopted, remonstrating ces and 2.691 cells. The amount of stock on hand i against the construction of a railroad across tha 12,186 pieces and 11,884 cois. State, which will result to the henefit of St. Lonis, instead of Alton, or some other important point in

the people of Illinois was read, and unanimously at 9a10c. Receipts this week 107 bale a We quote or adopted, in support of the resolutions, and the object of the meeting. It is anpposed there were over 10,000 persons present.

would be a great benefit to the farmers on that with a good demand and little coming in. ronte, as it would at once make a good market GROCERIES-Stocks light. Of Rio Coffee there are for everything they could raise.

FURNACES FOR CALIFORNIA. -- A number of furpaces and portable forges (says the Mechanics ournal,) have recently been shipped from Liverpool for San Francisco, which are to be used for the reduction of the precious metals of California.

Montpelier on Thursday week. Wm. C. Kittredga was chosen Speaker of the Honea by 37 majority-Whig, of course. The Senate re-elected its Whig officers by 14 majority. The vote for Governor was then counted, and Gov. Coolidge found to lack thirty-siz of an election by the people.-(Whole number 52,866.) Gov. Coolidge was than alected, on joint ballot of the two liouses, by 51 nejority. So with the other Whig State officers. Lieut. Gov. Piarpont had 57 majority.

THE CALIFORNIA PLREY. -- Of 463 vessels which, according to the Shipping List, have sailed from the United States for California, since the commencement of the California gold fever, only 96 had errived up to September lat.

CF Some of the New York papers contain a letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, a member of Congress from North Carolina, to Mr. Simeon Draper, of New York, in relation to the establishment of banks in different parts of the country, for the of banks in different parts of the country, for the issue of bills based upon Government stocks, or Rev. Wm. Gumm, Christianburg, Ky, ser. On the 5th inst., Mr. Brown, the Cashier of for an issue of Treasury notes to incorporated he Bank at Troy, Obio, deposited in the post of- banka, or privata bankers, upon a deposita of Govfice st. that place a package containing \$2,500, erament stocks with the Secretary of the Treasu-

TENERIA FOR CALIFORNIA. - Not less than 20 to 30 vessels are about sailing from Boston and vicluity for California, mostly with lumber and buildlog materials. Some companies of Industrions

mechanics go ont. 251 were still born; and 596 were from unknown P. H. Conant, Smithland, Ky.

1271be Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes-

back again. DEATH FROM FRIGHT .- The wife of a policeman in New York died suddealy, on Sunday week, in consequence of seeing her husband brought home wonnded. He was on duty the night previous, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the place of and while on his post, three men came up to him sale, Messrs. Howland & Aspinwell's, was dense- and violently assented him, with a sinng shot.ly thronged. Anxious adventurers began to as- On going home, his wife saw blm. At the night of semble long before the doors were opened, and the blood she lainted, and from the excitement

Cryoung Winthrop, the scamp that passed bimself of upon Mr. Clay as a brother of Speaker Winthrop, arrived at Pittsburgh a few days ainee, with a wedding party from Wheeling which he had been invited to join. He pronounced the whole

the price of cabin passage is \$300, and that in the thlana, Kentucky, committed snieide on Friday last by blowing bis brains out with a pistol. The cance is not certainly known, but supposed to be

the result of jealonsy. sel. The machine was inspected by numerous merchants, shipmaeters, captains, and practical

nautical men, and highly approved of, PROFITABLE .- The Mirror, says Mr. Monnot, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, it is setimated,

IT A letter from Commodore Voorhees, to his Angust 31st, says that the value of vessels now at worth probably \$6,000,000, in the waters of Cali. fornia, unprotected, and at the mercy of tha winds

A correspondent writing from Sacramento in the States, to remsin where they are, even if PLANING & WKATHER-DOARDING MILL. thay have to live on shad heads and crackers.

a public meeting un the 29th nlt., for the purpose of taking measures to suppress the habit of treatsawed and dressed to order. Covinoron, Ky.
June 33-4f ing at elections. It was resolved that they would anpport no candidate for office who would, either directly or indirectly, use ardent spirits to influence his election. The Greenup folks have set a any thickness required, well glased, and sold le good arample, which we hope to see followed the Eastern article. We are now making it in a throughout the State.

yesterday says: "We hear of no buyers in this section; nor can we ascertain what is probably to be the ruling rates. There are a great many hoge in this county,

ANOTHER LAND SLIDE.-Some ten acres of came on shore without hat, coat or boots. After ton, a lew miles below Baton Ronge, (La.) caved

BAGGING AND ROPE-There has continued a fair the week of 1,09t pieces and 1,815 coils, la various lots,

CUTTON AND COTTON YARNS-The market for Cotton, though stimulated, is less buoysat than hereto fore. We quote sales during the week of 96 bales in tots, At this convention a long and able address to part new crop, at 10, 10g and 10gc; also a sale of 34 bales dinary to fair qualities 9a10ic. Good Cotton Batting commissed 10c. Fair sales of Cotton Yarm at 3, 9 and

vary meagre etecks on hand. The state of the Baltimore

SINGULAR ENTERPRISE.—The Watumpka State Java Coffee 10al4c. Sugar is less firm with sales Guard states that a gentleman, on the lower part of the Alabams river, is now constructing, and will soon have in operation, a floating saw mill, to Refined Sagars at 7jalic for the different numbers be propelled by steam, so as to travel to any point and qualities. Havana Sugar, in bexes, we quote at on the river and daliver orders for lumber. This 6 to 9ja, as per quality. Plantation Molasses is in fair request, with light raise at 18223c; and a sale of 180 bbla prime at 29c. Sugarhouse Molasses wa quote at 20a27c, with a sale at 31c as per quality, &c. Cheese in fair demand, with a good stock. Sales of W. R. at tierc. Receipts this week 187 boxes. Rice is in sale is reduced, and prices have advanced to design. Re-

HEMP-We hear of no sales, but holders generally are asking \$125e \$135 per ten for a good article. The

isles of plain hams from stores at 6\$17\$c; seles of and 200 kegs at bic.

TOBACCO-The market is well maintain receipts are increasing, and we notice a sale of two hhis new Tobacco from Larue country at \$6 30 and \$5 95. The sales of the wack have amounted to 145 bhds at Todd's warehouse at the following rates: Firsts, \$6 26, \$5 50, \$5 75, \$6, \$6 05, \$6 15, \$6 40, \$6 60, \$6 65, \$6 60, \$6 115; seconds \$4 25a\$5 25; common \$3 75

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky JOSEPH FISHER, Chestar, Vt. BECENER & CAMMIFF, Lafayatte, In.

Superior at., Cleveland, Ohio. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

Rev. Hoorga Cazwa, Chicage Ill. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingroon. Ky

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF STANDARD MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in the West can be

BECKWITH & MORTON'S, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. No 532, Main et., 3 doors below the corner of Third.

The Wherling Bridge.—This great work is so for completed that on Saturday last, Mr. Ellat, the goethe's Autobiography, 2 vois. extra cloth; The Walk and the Volt, or the Twins, by Jean Paul; Goethe's Paust, a Prose Trans ation; The Sleepwalter, by Scheke; Italy Past and Present; The Crescent and the Crose, by Warburton; The Spaniards and their Country by Forll; The Pederalist on the new Constitution; Woodfall's Junius, with fac similar of writing; Chalmars' history of the American Colonies Zenobia or the Fall of Pamyra, 2 vote;

> Bareka, a Proce Foem, by Edgar A. Poe; Persons residing at a distance can order by matt of

corner of First. TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. "HE 324 Somion will apen so the 1st Monday in No-vember next under the direction of the following

PRAIMACY James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur weather, when lights and other mathods now in Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac Ethelbert L. Dudiny, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology. Henry M. Bulil.2, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica

> Dean of the Esculty PIANC-PORTEN.—We have just received an in-voice of Plans-Portes, new and beautiful patterns-which in addition to our former stock, readers our as-sortment one of the most complete and varied ever of fered to the Western public. We have now in store magnificent curved rose wood 7 octave Piano-Porte l plain E extra finished plain square tablet round cornered

> 2 flush tablet resewood sectave Plane-Fortes, with moulded legs;
> 4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Portes, with moulded legs;
> 1 finely finished mahogany 6 octave Plano. Forte; l plain square do 8 do de. These Piano Fortes are sold at New York manufacti

to Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Musica instruments of all klads. Music Books, and the largest asortment of sheet Music to be found in the West. PETERS, WEBB & CO., Music and Book Dealers, Next to Bank of Louisville July 7-tf CHAUNCEY CARPENTER

NOTICE TO TAILORS. VER subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glaxed Wadding, black and white, for the use of quantities to supply the whole demand west of the All ghantes. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothers, de-

promptly attended to. EUSSELL & STEARING. Cincinnati, January 20, 1819 .- tf. NEW STRAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STA

LOUISVILLE, BY. Bare prepared to manefacture avery thing in na line, on terms as favorable as any other establish it is the West. The patronage ni the public is solid

NEEDBAM'S MARBLE YARD.

MAIN STREET MEAN MINTH. KBEP on hand for sale, at the lowest cash rates KEEP on band for sais, at the lowest case it is every description of Marble work. I will supply the trade with Vermont Marble at 75 cents per foot. Marble Mantles from \$15 to \$100. Italian furniture at \$1 124.

and for sale low my 15 d34 m WOODEUTT & McHHIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTTON Sign of the Big Plane, 62, Third Street, near Mate visville, Kv. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BART. MANUPACTURER AND (MPORTER OF

No. 78, Third street, between Jofferson and Martint. 3am 18—U LOUISVILLE, Ky C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky.

Will attend promptly to any business output him—will act as A gent for the collection of applied 1, 1968. If COLLECTUR AND GENERAL ACCOUNT,

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co.

No. 118 Chemut Street—PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Haughten. Have always feet sale a large stock of PAPERS, of over variety manufactured, which they will see whether a retail at the lovest rules. Sept. Nh., 1965.—tr.

preceding the election.

Sec. 7. Judges of the county court, and justices the mode and inanner of conducting

cies in these offices. SEC. 8. Judges of the county courts, justices of

statute laws, &c. The resolution offered Monday by Mr. Dixon,

The Couvention then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Barlow in the chair, and

sion. It is highly commended by his political and personal triends. The committee then rose, reportof progress, and obtained leave to sit again next

In the printed speech of Mr. Talbott, of Boyle, made Monday, I find the following paragraph: "il you will turn now to the 20th chapter of Exsins, 17th verse, you will find slavery is put, hy iod himself, in the came estegory with all other property: 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ouse, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man sevent, nor his maid servant, nor his cong life and many more political victories to him.
ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbors.' Here, sir, you see the right clearly acknowledged by the law itself that your neighbor has to his serant, and you are positively lorbid to covet them.

It strikes me that if this text of scripture provestrything for the gentleman's purpose, it proves wo much. If slaves are therein "put by Goo himself in the same category with all other pro perty," so is a w fc. "Thy neighbor's wife" put upon the same footing as "his bouse," servant," "his on," and "his ses," and one is an such recognised an property as another.

printed. Mr. Gholson offered the following resolution, and called for the jeas and nays thereon:

tie may be elected. This I consider one of the most demagoguing resolutions that has yet been offered. It is merely a bait for buncombe, and has no practical good in view, nor any special bearing upon anything now before the Coavention. If the resolution has any off] masning at all, it is this, that the people being fully competent, &c., It is unwise and inexpedient

Mr. Rndd offered the following reculution, which Resolved, That the committee on circult courts e Instructed to enquire into the expediency of pur-

to the legislature to establish other chancery coarts in the commonwealth. of, the Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Court of Appeals, and then arose one of the most interesting discussions of ed) were adopted, and the third was read, as fol-

Mr. Hardin eaid that the Coaveation certainly subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed; had the power to emancipate the slaves now in but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachnieot, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of twothirds of each house of the general assembly, &c. Mr. Hardin rose and moved that the words "twothirda" be atruck out and "a majority" substituted. He said the great battle, which he had long anticipated, had now arrived, and now it was to be decided whether a majority of the people of this Commonwealth should rule and hold to an accountability the judicial and other officers of this government, or that the odious and monarchical principle of two-thirds should be engrafted npon the new constitution. And then he went on to make one of those master efforts which he occasionally makes when under bigh excitement or

proportition, and his speech was in every respect-in the earnest, fiery, impressive manner, as well

apeahers yesterday were against old Ben, but he will be austained to-day by one or two able men, department be requested to inquire late the ex-

Huston in the chair,) upon the bill reported by the chairman of the committee on the Court of Appeals. The ambject under consideration was the great Democratic faction of Misseuri, do accept your challenge to mortal combat, on foot or the great Democratic faction of Misseuri, do accept your challenge to mortal combat, on foot or the great Democratic faction of Misseuri, do accept your challenge to mortal combat, on foot or the great Democratic faction of Misseuri, and productive laboration useful and productive laboration and produc

shall be regulated by law, and, until changed shall be the same now vested in the county courts of the same now vested in the county courts of this commonwealth.

SEC. 6. The aeveral counties in this State shall be laid off into districts of convenient alza, as the laid off into districts of convenient alza, as the laid off into districts of convenient alza, as the acceptance of the ambruster as ansage factory, St. George district; distance two hundred feet; weapona, two district; distance two hundred feet; weapona, two formidable 'Ambruster California sausages;' obliquently notices to be paid before the battle; the compared the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza, as the speech was a clear, setsible, and logical one, and succeed the convenient alza,

consequently without his usual letters. Tha Comthey are without the least interest whatever. A esolution that after Monday (to-day) the Convea- livered by the newly-elected chief himselt. He norning sessions to communes at 9 o'clock, and

constitution for it s government.

ecutive to another, and those which are judiciary tions of stock in that city. Until recently he was to another. Sun 2. No person, or collection of persons,

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22, 1849. To the Editor of the Couriet:

Mr. Mayne, of Graves, and Mr. Triplett, of Daviens county, made speeches against, and Mr. Hardin In favor of the amendment. It has been very evident for the last several days, that the later was preparing to make a last and final affort in favor of his smeadment. He could be seen walking to and Iro, and his lips in motion, as if the machinery within was in motionr. He reaunded me of one of our large eteamboats when the time had arrived for its departure, but was delayed because all the passengers and cargo were not on arose and delivered a very able and eloquent speech la favor of his amendment. At the conclusion, Mr. C. A. Wickliffe Sbtalned the floor,

Thus far nothing has been settled by the Convention. It is emphatically a speaking body.-The raembers spoke themselves into their places, ind they seem to think they must continue speaking in order to retain their sents. It is aupposed now, the session will continue until the close of the present year. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hardin esreased his unqualified disapprobation of Mr. contended that if the Court were required to sit public capensea. He said he was unwilling to fia on any even number of Judges to form that Court; bat the Court of Appeals and never consisted of

The debates ilo not attrack that attention through ave done. If George Robertson, Robert J. Breck-Chornta F. Marshall had been returned as mem-

ley and White.

This information was considered by the Englishman and by Captain Chanel, as indicating that the ships of Sir John were clearly meant. Tha Englisman landed at Cape Hay, some dia-

superhuman exettions and good conduct of those

the War Department respecting an important Na-tional Council recently held by the Camenche Indians. This council lasted tea days, and its object was to elect a new chief to rule the ration, (in ridual thus bonored glories in the nama of Buffalo Hump. On being fastalled into office, after the ladian fashion, this head thiel called upon his subordinates freely to espress their opinions upon all matters of importance connected with the af-lairs of the nation; whereupon many speeches were delivered. They were generally of the most friendly character, but none more so than that demaintained that his people had furmerly made war upon Texas whea it was "feeble and aloae," and had gained nothing; and he gave it as his opinion that if they aow continued to make war upoa Teass, since it has become a part of the United States, the result would be their utter destruction as a aution. He also expressed his determination to do all in his power to put a stop to the thieving depredations which had been committed by a por tion of his people against the white inhabitants. and expressed a hope that his efforts would be successful. The prominent members of the Coun-

mmanding in Texas, who forwarded it to the War Department,-National Intelligencer 20th. We copy the following from the Blooming-

a citizea of that place, engaged is commercial business, and from his personal acquaintance there as the money could be paid over; but the crowd person could have been rejected. Whether aucceseful or not in his mission, he will receive the thanks of our community for the real he manifests n the progress of the road.

Monroe county, and of the Western fork of White river.

of March, 1849, of the officers of the war of t812, it was Resolved, That the officere, to-wit:

'That all such persons as had been citizens of the Uniled States anterior to the lite war, and were at its com mencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who during the said war, joined the Armies of the United States as volunteers, and were slain, died in service, or continued therein, till how rably discharged, shall be en titled to the following quantities of land respectfully: Col-onet 950 ccres, Major 800, Captair 640, Subaltern officers

increase the tremendous rate of speed he has so far attained. Success to him, for he fully deserves

on horseback, in suits of mall, or in male shirts, and productive labor, and are made consumers under the following conditions, to wit: the battlefield to be Amhruster's samesgefactory, St. George waslth. The maintenance of the annies and

no doubt, will prova a profitable investment.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of this State mat at

Tha whole number of deaths in New Orlasns during the six months, from December, Wm. Garnerr, Glasgaw, Ky. 1848, to June, 1849, as appears by the report of C. H. Barrer, Lexington, Kentucky. lasns during the six months, from December, Dr. J. C. Simonds, of that city, was 9660. Of these J. B. Russell, Gazette Offica, Cincinnati, O 5771 were the effect of epidemio and contagious WHITE & POTIES, 15 State street, Boston.

There is a rumor that Russia has determined to close the Black Ses to the commerce of the U. THE WHERLING BRIDGE.-This great work is so

when they were, hundreds rushed in pell-mell to make sure of their purpose. So great was the paragraph that the baluatrades and windows were the blood she lainted, and from the excitement the decision of Scotland by Rev. Robert Turzbutting the blood she lainted, and from the excitement the decision of Scotland by Rev. Robert Turzbutting the blood she lainted, and from the excitement the decision of Scotland by Rev. Robert Turzbutting the blood she lainted, and from the excitement the decision of Scotland by Rev. Robert Turzbutting the baluatrades are supported by the baluatrades and windows were the blood she lainted, and from the excitement the decision of Scotland by Rev. Robert Turzbutting the baluatrades are supported by the baluatrades and windows were the blood she lainted, and from the excitement the blood she lainted and from the blood she lainted the blood she blood she lainted the bl tem in Germany, is said not to have lost a single patient in the numerous cases of cholera treated

> statement of his imposing on Mr. Clay, to be a slander on him, but took good care to leave the im Singing and on the Place-Porte.
>
> City rather auddenly.
>
> To reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her lesure hours to the instruction of a few carbies in Singing and on the Place-Porte.
>
> Purther particular car assertational correctly only at all her house, on Walnut street, 20th house east of the correct of First. Strems.-Mr. Rosey, a gunamith, living in Cyn-

ALARM WEISTLE at SEA .- The Liverpool Timea describes a newly lavented apparatus for the preveation of coltision at sea during foggy and thick use ara altogether unavailable. The machine is tice of Medicine extremely portable, occupying a case of about two feet square, and capable of being worked by one man, who, turning a cog-wheel acting on a forcepump, produces a volume of sonad that will penetrate several miles distant, which being continuoua, eatisfactorily marks the position of a ves-

will make \$60,000 profit this year; and this, too, under a rent of \$24,000 and an investment in forniture of at least \$100,000. brother at New York, deted at San Francisco, San Francisco, and in the interior harbors of California, is immense, probably equal to \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, and before the winter months set in, there will he four or five hundred vessels.

and wavea. According to Commodore Voorhees, the Worcester Railroad income, which appears to a fire or a gale would destroy nearly the whole of city, and whose letter sppears in the Buffalo N. Y Republic, advises all who are doing well at home a. H. STEARNS.

Hogs in Shalby County .- The Shalby News of

COMMERCIAL business transacted in these staples this week, with fair at prices ranging from 164 to 16c for Bagging, chiefly at sons wanting any of the above articles, either for city the lower figure, and 7\$28c for Repe; we also quote sales consumption or country custom, can be supplied. Orders of 179 pieces and 10t coile at 15c for the former and 7tc from the country respectfully ac for the latter, and 193 pieces et 154c, and 178 coils at 74a

10c per dozen for the different numbers. PLOUR AND GRAIN-The market is well maintain The people of Danville are beginning to talk of the necessity of a Rallicad from that place to Lexington. Such an enterprise, if successful-Good Wheat is very scarce, and readily commands 35c. ly carried out, would add immensely to the value Retail sales of Corn at 35 a 40c. Oats we quote at 18a200 of property in Danville and Boyle county, and inbulk; sales in sacks at 20:25c. Sales of Barley at 60c

market on the 90th was as follows: The sales of Rio foo EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants passing over the national road westward, has been much larger during the present season, than for some years past. Hundreds of wagons pass through indianapolis, on their way, every day. The emigrants are chiefly substantial persons—the body of the picusers having passed on in previous years.

India. We quote light miss of Rio lock application for new crop; one lot of prime green at 101, and another of 600 hags at 101c, ix months. Sales of Government Java at 111a18c. The pass three months is about fifty per cent—arising from the abertained shortness of the crop both in Bristi and India. We quote light miss of Rio Coffee at 10a101c.

We quote a sale of Maricalbo Coffee at 10a. We quote

receipts this week 84 bales PROVINIONS AND LARD-Market dull, and mean Pork is held at \$31.38 60. We quote Bason from wagons at the for shoulders, Sasje for sides, and dadie for same.

bagged hams at 7 jaile. Sales of 80 bbls Lard at \$406 jc.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. M. McKrm, Esq., N. Fifth st., Philadelphia C. H. Dzzw, Richmond, Va. REV. J. DICKEY, Heinpin, Ills.

J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARSOROTORE. Owensboro, Ky. C. C. EVERTS, Utlea, N. Y. D. M. Dzwey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings.

disease; 2690 of aporadic disease; 52 of old age; Elias Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York.

Aurelias, by the author of Zerobia:
Kulvanch's History of Germany:
Antoblography of Benevecuto Cellini;
Viewa Afoot, or Europe seen with a star and knapsack.
Euthen, or Traces of Travel brought home from the
Bast;
The fiering of Scotland by Rose Poloca Tombon.

BECKWITH & MORTON. 532 Mein street. Louisville, Kentucky. Oct. 23-tf Instruction in Singing and on the Plane-forit. ADAMEABLAMOWICZ begs to announce to the

Faculty, viz:

Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Strigery.
Rubert Peter, M. D., Predomos of Chemistry and

Henry M. Buint, M. B., Prof. of Obstetrics and the and Therapeutics,
Wm. M. Boling, M. T., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstratur of Anatomy.
The coat of a full course is \$105, invariably in advance.
The Matriculation and Library ticket is \$3. The Bissecting ticket \$10. The Graduation Fee is \$50. Boarding and lodging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week.

HOBERT PETER, M. D.,
Dean of the Eacuity.

ars' prices and are warranted.

IN Second hand Planes tought, exchanged, and re-

STEARNS & CO. The citizens of Greenup county, Ky., held A WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on WEATHER-BOARDING, FLOORING, &c.,

> ited.
> WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

BDGAR NEEDHAM.

SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. Another hand is beckoning on. Another call is given; And glows once more with angel steps

The path which reaches Heave One young and gentle friend whose smil Made brighter summer hours, Amid the frosts of autumu time

No paling of the cheek of bloom Forewarned as of decay, No shadow from the silent hand, Fell round our eleter's way.

The light of her young life went down As sinks behind the hill The glory of a setting star—Clear, suddenly, and still.

Eternal as the sky; And like the brook's low song her vok A sound which could not di-

And half we deemed she heeded no: The changing of her sphere, To give to Heaven a shining ous Who walked an angel here.

The blessing of her quiet !!fe Fell on us like the dew; And good thoughts where her footet pressed Like fairy blossoms grew

Sweet promptings unto kindest deeds Were in her very look: We read her face as one who reads A true and hely book: The pleasure of a blessed hymn

To which our hearts could move,
The breathing of an inward psalin,
A canticle of love. We miss her in the place of prayer And by the hearth fire's light;

We pause beside her door to hear Once more her sweet "Good night." There seems a shadow in the day Her smile no longer cheers, A dimness on the stars of night

Like eyes that look through tears. Alone unto our Father's will Our thought hath reconciled;

That He whose love exceedeth ours Hath taken home his child. Fold her, oh Father! in thine arms And let her henceforth be A messenger of love between Our human hearts, and thee.

Still let her mild rebnking stand Between ne and the wrong. And her dear memory serve to make Our faith in goodness strong.

And grant that she who trembling here Distructed all her powers, May welcome to her holier home The well beloved of onrs.

From Preser's Magazine

The position occupied by Madame Re

camier in French Society, and the influence which she exercised over it, entitle her to spoke to me occasionally of England; and I shall never forget the sort of constant that I enjoyed the singular happiness (one for it. But that angel of affliction! what be considered as one of the most remarks ble persone of our age. At the same time, reform-bill; he augured no good from free death caused. Everybody felt regret for 10 tercourse with a family, the least distincto those who did not enjoy the happiness of trade agitation, and seemed to fear that we pure and excellent a man, but yet more of tion of which was the station and power of her acquaintance, the secret of the influwere on a declivity. Considering the state grief and pity for Mme. Recumier, whose it; and she never failed to ask me with pe. brow and pitying eye, come; and take us on ence of which we speak, and to which of his health and spirits, and the nature of loss was felt to be overwhelming and enthere has been nothing equal in recent his political opinions, this was to be expect- tirely irreparable. I had happened to hear er think of the meeting of these two retimes, must, unless the cause of it be ex- ed. His appearance and manner were that M. Ampere, whom I knew to have markable women without intense interest. is full ness of joys—to that right hand, where plained, remain in mystery. I have so fre- those of the most perfect breeding and cour- been for some time suffering from the effects How different their youth! how widely sev. are pleasures for evermone! quently been asked by her countrymen and tesy. M. de Chateaubriand was the prin- of his dangerous illness in Egypt, was gu- ered their paths through life! With what iny own, in what the fascination of Mad- cipal person in the group which formed it- ing to recruit his shattered health in the feelings did the once adored beauty, the must not fail to submit to you, on this subame Recamier consisted—how it was that self round Minc. Recamier, and the object Pyrenees. He was to accompany M. darling of society, contemplate the saintly ject, before I leave it. The greatness of after the loss of fortune, youth, and beau of the utmost respect and attention. There Cousin, and the day of their departure was and heroic widow who, at twenty-six, when our sufferings, points to a correspondent ty, she still retained an unquestioned and was something imposing in his silence and fixed. Two or three days after the death the husband of her youth had fallen on the greatness in the end to be gained. When unequalled empire over men's minds—that in his high-bred air, which well fitted him of M. Ballanche I went to the Abbaye revolutionary scaffold, cut off her. long and I see what men are suffering around me, I I venture to attempt some explanation of for the place he filled. the problem. For society, and above all Those (says Mine. Lenormant) who M. Ampere, who had instantly taken, as far cap which she never laid aside, sought ref. only, that they should be far better than the female part of it, has no alight interest have seen them during the last two years, as it was possible, the place of his venerable uge with her two boys in Geneva, and, to they are, but far better than they often think

said much; and it was only on an attentive deavor to lighten his. pain, to avoid offence, to render her society mentary amusement. agreeable and soothing to all its members, to enable everybody to present himself in ty, the refined humanity of her nature, that gave grace to all her acts and gestures; youth, and the charm of her manner scarcely less-powerful in age.

It is not, therefore, the sermon so often fain pour into fair and youthful ears .--Those who cannot see that most obvious sight does not force some serious reflections, ers! are far beyond the reach of words. Neithat any good can be done. The conscious rare indeed when united. ness of her triumphs, (unknown, perhaps, to any but herself,) will speak louder to the possessor of beauty, than any attempts with the possessor of beauty, than any attempts lustrious group of devoted friends, M. J. J. the usual announcement, "M. le Vicomte," of ours to depreciate their value.

works. Let these things be added to your created by me. beauty, and see, in the example before ua,

how emburing is its empire! It is true that Mme. Recamier was giftwas a gentleness and snavity in all her igenesie will explain all this to posterity. This thought is one of my joys. I believe in the midst of the tender pity she excited. It is prohable that the impression she made on me was atronger and more beautiful in her age and darkness, than it would have the least stage in the least stage of history of Madame Recamier. Beloved by all in her youth, for asionishing beauty; been had I seen had I se beauty and the triumphs of her charms.— It is certain that those who had known her in the plenitude of her power never forsook ended anly with life.

At the time that I became a resident in Paris, I heard that Mme. Recamier had the Abbaye aux Bois. From that time I guished men and women. became as frequent a visitor as all the ob- And Mme. Recamier, however suprente,

till six. During the last two years, his friends of Mine. Recamier.

to take little part in the conversation. He hope."

retaining the sweetness and brilliancy of me. After talking of her and her unut- and her children! My first impression and my latest con- her eyes, surrounding the illustrious friend terable loss, I said, "And you? You will But the same path is not marked out for viction with regard to Mme. Recamier were the same; they furnished me with one invariable answer to all the questions I have ful; have seen her joy when she helped The demands and perils of his own health to the end. She was not called to the exbeen asked about her. It was the atmos- him to snatch a momentary distraction from were utterly forgotten. M. Ampere has, I ercise of maternal affections and maternal freedom, for the fire-side—to protect infanphere of benignity which seemed to exhale like a delicate perfume from her whole person, that prolonged the fascination of her son, that prolonged the fascination of her whole son, that prolonged the fascination of her son, the prolonged the fascination o beauty. It was her heart rather than her memory—those persons will never forget head, that inspired her with the faculty of the scene; for they could not help being the devoted friendship.

I should gladly digress a little to quote that inspired her with the faculty of the scene; for they could not help being the beautiful speech which M. de Tocque
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M. de Chateaubriand and M. de Tocque
M. de Chateaubriand animating, guiding, harmonizing, the socie. deeply affected with pity and respect at the ville, in the name of the Academie, proty over which she presided, with a quiet sight of that noble beauty, brilliancy and nounced over the grave of M. Ballanche; He called upon the venerable lady, for resistless power, the secret of which was genius. bending beneath the weight of age, or the eloquent address to the departed of whom he always afterwards expressed the and tedious voyage to an unhealthy clime, with herself. Mme. Recamier was by no and sheltered with such ingenious tender- his fellow-townsman, M. de la Prade.— greatest admiration and reverence. What means a talker, nor was I ever struck by ness by the sacred friendship of a woman A few words of the latter I cannot bear to a singular meeting! Like that of two her talents or acquirements. She seldom who forgot her own infirmities in the en. omit:

study that one perceived how much of the Mine. Lenormant is right in saying that its channing simplicity, its tenderness, to the same resting-place. charm and value of the conversation was it is impossible to forget this touching scene. something more than is found in the wisest due to her gentle influence, never asserted How distinctly is she now before me, as and the best. Your virtue was of a divine yet always felt. It would be a mistake, she seized my hand, on one of my latest nature; it was at once a prolonged innonay, a disparagement, to imagine that she visits to the Abbaye aux Bois, and said cence and an acquired wisdom. In you, altracted round her such a circle of distin. rapidly in her sweet low voice, "Do not learned old age had retained the purity and guished men by the brilliancy of her con. speak to him; talk across him!" At that the candor which in others does not out. versation. It was the ineffable charm of time he had sunk into almost unbroken si- live infancy. Serce and radiant as your the aweetest and kindliest of tempers; the lence, but she never gave up the chance soul may now be in the mansions of peace, strongest desire to give pleasure, to avert that conversation might afford him a mo- we can hardly conceive of it as more lov.

It is characteristic of Mmc. Recamier's this earth of impurity and strife. the most favorable light; -it was the suavi. cataract had proved unsuccessful, and she Mme. Recamier, when age and infirmity that rendered her beauty irresiatible in inconvenient only to herself was the one shock. 'The last interview I had with her preached over the grave of beauty—that it ted some act of courtesy, she said, with her think Mine. Recamier could see me; she is transient and probable—that we would aweet smile, and as if excusing herself, had one of her attacks in the throat, and

ther are we at all inclined to assert the sumbled about Mme. Recamier, was the three-and she was alone. She was sitwell-worn falsehood, so often told by the venerable and amiable Ballanche—that in- ting with her hands folded on her lap, and very men whose whole life belies it, that comparable friend, who from the moment her feet resting on the ledge of a low chair beauty is of no value. Beauty, like any he beheld her devoted his life to her. No- before lier, in an attitude of utter though other power, is one of the great gifts of body who knew M. Ballanche can forget tranquil memory. On that chair I sealed God, who has so constituted man that he him, or can remember any one like him.— myself, and, taking her hand, kissed it.—
is, and ever must be, its subject, often its He realized all one's conception of the She attempted to speak, but could not, and slave. It is the highest and the most in. simplicity, serenity, and benevolence of a I entreated her not to try, and offered to go. toxicating of all powers, for it is at its ze- Christian philosopher. Nothing could be She held my hand fast, and as often as I nith when the reason is yet unripe; it is more engaging, nothing more venerable proposed to go, fearing to fatigue her, she attained without toil or sacrifice, and held than his manner. Even his ugliness had pressed it; and so we sat; she, blind and without responsibility. It is, then, not by something singularly attractive. He inspired speechless, I at her feet, hardly able to keep decrying or depreciating so mighty a gift love, confidence, and respect, in a degree from lears, but saying, from time to time,

fested in kindly words and benevolent know that so perfect a creature was not she was permitted to die surrounded by her which he may work out the model and

And again, at a later age, he says: Even when bowed by age, and moving any true mission to his brother men; and about with the uncertain step and gait of the blind, this did not forsake her. There vellous vision. The dedication of the Pal mine will live the same life.

ready dimmed; her health was extremely out seeing instances of devotedness to which is so enviable? delicate, and, as the afterwards told me we can offer no parallel. If it be thought with her gentle smile, she did not care to that I am exaggerating, let anybody show perhaps, more even than her winning kindhave people come only to look at the once me here in England an example of a wo- ness, attracted and attached men to her. beautiful Mme. Recamier. I had, there man who has neither youth nor beauty, "Elle etoit le genie de la confiance," said fore, not the smallest hope of seeing a per- fortune, nor what is called connection, liv- one of the noblest and most eminent of her it may be, strange trials gather under thy son concerning whom I felt so much curiding in a most remote and inconvenient spot, living countrymen. All who were admitosity and interest, and it was with equal and going nowhere, whose modest salim ted to her intimacy hastened to her with surprise and pleasure that I accepted the is the daily resort of five or six among the their joys and their sorrows, their projects kind permission of her niece, Mme. Le- most eminent men in the country, and the and ideas; certain not only of secrecy and is dark and desolate. And now as thou normant, to accompany her one evening to frequent resort of a great number of distin- discretion, but of the warmest and readiest

stacles interposed by great distance, health, was far from being alone in this respect.weather, and occupation, would allow me. I could mention other houses in Paris where For a long time before her death (suys a faithful band assembled, with nearly equal Mme. Lenormant) she had ceased to make punctuality around the friend of many visits, that her sulon was open every day years. Were it permitted to speak of one's before and after dinner. Before dinner self, my own experience would suffice to (from three to six) was particularly devoted prove the steadiness, warmth, and devotedto M. de Chateaubriand. Every day, with ness of French friendship; but I shall have out fail, he came at three, and did not go another example of it to cite among the

valet de chambre and another servant! In the month of June, 1847, M. Bulbrought him into the room in his arm lauche, whose health was very infirm, was attacked with inflammation of the lungs. M. de Chatcaubriand had entirely lost During the eight days his illness lasted, his the use of his legs. When I first saw him sweetness and serenity never abandoned his very elegant head wore no appearance him for an instant, and at last he experi-summer of 1845 that Mme. Recamier visit. forever lives, and shines around thee and of illness; he was still a singularly hand- enced the great joy of seeing her who was ed her niece, then staying at Bellevue, for thee, some old man, but it was evident that he the life of his heart take her seat, suffering where M. Guizot's family had a house .suffered morally as well as physically from and blind, by his bedside, which she did There she saw his most noble, venerable, an infirmity which exhibited him in so not quit, till, with the calmness of a sage and saintly mother, whose commanding inhelpless a state. Even then, M. de Cha- and the resignation of a saint, he fell asleep, telligence, fervent piety, and devotion to teaubriand spoke little, and often appeared as he had said, "in the bosom of a great her son and his family, evidently left a alike for good. May the angel of gladness

n a foreboding tone. He did not like the nation, mingled with sorrow which this of the greatest of my life) of frequent in

ing and more pure than we beheld it on

unselfish nature, that after the operation for Such was the friend who was taken from had to resign herself to hopeless darkness, had made him most necessary to her. No she remarked that an infirmity which was wonder that she never recovered from the which she could the most easily submit to. has left on my mind a picture which no I remember on one occasion when I called length of years will efface. 'The servant on her, and she fancied that she had neglec- who came to the door told me he did not "Il est si incommode d'etre aveugle." As had completely lost her voice-but he if the chief value of sight was the power it would inquire. I said, I did not expect to and salient of truths, and upon whom the gives of ministering to the pleasure of oth. be received; I wanted to know how she was. He returned, saying Mme. Recamier Next on the list of those who daily as wished to see me. It was early-before something, which she answered by a pres-Ampere, in his Memoire of M. Ballanche,) M. de Chateaubriand was brought in, in his But what may perhaps be done, at least poetry appeared to him under an enchant chair, and deposited by her side; and thus I where beauty is combined with tolerable ing form. He became acquainted with her, left the illustrious couple, struck to the soul understanding, is to show its high vocation, of whom he said, that the charm of her pre- with this scene from the close of two of the and its sweet influences on social life; to sence had laid his sorrows to sleep; who, most brilliant of lives. Here were grace point to the withered, heartless, and spiteful after being the soul of his most elevated and beauty, genius and fame, high birth coquette, whose beauty survives only in her and delicate inspirations, became in later and honors, all that men love, admire, or man go forth to battle with calamity. He own memory, and to her own torment, and the to Mme. Recamier, old and blind, she his life, down to that final one, when she autrounded with such respectful admiration, and the least value artificer, whose beauty survives only in her own torment, and delicate inspirations, became in later and honors, all that men love, admire, or covet—and to what were they reduced? Of shall not let it be his master, but rather time she did not look through between those that a heavy reality of sorrow was spread what remained? What had the least value artificer, who taketh in his hand an instruction of their time and delicate inspirations, became in later and honors, all that men love, admire, or covet—and to what were they reduced? Of shall not let it be his master, but rather time she did not look through between those that a heavy reality of sorrow was spread were intended for the ministry, formed the sattificer, who taketh in his hand an instruction of their time and advised manner. But this covet—and to what were they reduced? Of the ministry, formed the sattificer, who taketh in his hand an instruction of their time and solution.

There was a silence: and the how breath and the least value artificer, who taketh in his hand an instruction of their time and for their time and for their time and for their time and honors, all that men love, admire, or covet—and to what were they reduced? Of the rather time she did not look through between those that a heavy reality of sorrow was spread where intended for the ministry, formed the manner in the covet—and to what were they reduced? Of the rather in the shear time and honors, all that men love, admire, or covet—and to what were they reduced? Of the rather in the shear time she did not look through between those that a heavy reality of sorrow was spread when the shear time she did not look through between those that a heavy reality of sorrow was spread when the shear time she did not look through between those that a heavy reality of sorrow was spread when the shear time she did n

tle, kind, and loving, enxious to please, Antiquity is far from having furnished me ready undermined her health, and opened modesty and humility, dressed them, even and feurful to offend. If you are Christian all the materials for it; the ideal was rewomen, you are meek and lowly of heart,
full of pity and charity, of good-will manithe way to the destroyer. She died at the
his hard, which is not to slay him, but with
these things one day; I choose the world to

There can hardly be a greater proof of If my name survives me, which appears the preoccupation of all minds in Paris, more and more probable, I shall be called than the small attention this event excited; ed with a corporeal grace, which is not to the philosopher of the Abbye aux Boia, an event which (as a man distinguished in be acquired, and which udmirably second- and my pholosophy will be considered as politics as well as in letters, and not one of ed the grace of soul that inspired her love- inspired by you. Rumember that it was her friends, remarked to mc,) would, in ly person. This was striking to the last. only through Eurydice that Orpheus had less stormy times, have formed the sole

been had I seem her in the pride of her bosom of a great hope, and full of confi- ble kindness, for the charm of a character dence in the thought that your memory and which was reflected in her sweet face; beloved for the tender and sympathizing friend. I have been the more desirous to enlarge ship which she awarded with an exquisite her, and that the attachments she inspired on this part of Mme. Recantier's life, be- tact and discrimination of heart; beloved cause it illustrates what I have so often 10- by young and old, small and great; by womarked, the incomparable tenderness and men; even women, so fastitlious where other constancy of the French in Friendship.— women are concerned—beloved always and How the vulgar notion of the instability of by all from her cradle to her grave—such ceased to receive strangers. Her sight, afterwards completely extinguished, was all Nobody can have lived among them with-

Mme. Recamier had a quality which, book, a speech, a picture, an enterprise in his head, it was to her that he unfolded his helf-formed plan, sure of an attentive and sympathizing listener. This is one of the peculiar functions of women. It is incalculable what comfort and encouragement a kind and wise woman may give to timid merit, what support to uncertain virtue, what wings to noble aspirations.

of recollections without some mention o close of her life. It was, I think, in the

and devoted friendship.

mariners shipwrecked by the same storm,

From Burnto's Christian Citisen. Norwegian Song. The stately pine of Norway, Tree of the mountain land, Firm rooled on the wind-swept height, How proudly does it stand?
The snows and rushing tempests come, And the foaming torrents shine, And the dim mists gather round the home Oi Norway's stately pine—
The tree that braves a thousand storms,

Old Norway's stately pine! We envy not the roses Of the climes where summer reigns, Nor the cheenut woods that greenly wave On the distant southern plains. We envy not the orange bowers, Nor the purple clustering vine; For the tree of the changeless leaf is our Old Norway's stately pine; The tree that braves a thousand storms.

How many a strange wild legend Round the peasant's hearth is told, When all is bright and warm within, As the winds without are cold. And in the woodfire's cheerful rays Young eyes of gladues shine; What is it feeds that evening blaze? 'Tis Norway's stately pine:

Old Norway's stately pine.

Upon the wave-rocked ocean That girls our native shore, Boldly, in his adventurous toil, The fisher plies his oar. Wanderer, what is it forms the bark. That bounding bark of thine? 'Tis the aucient tree of the forest dark. Old Norway's stately pine; The tree that braves a thousand storms,

The tree that braves a thousand storme,

Old Norway's stately pine.

Old Norway's stately pine.

The winds make solemn music, Like the restless sea's wild moan, As they linger 'mid its leaves awhile. With a soft and trembling tone. With a spirit power that whispering sound Thrills through the heart's deep shrine, And we love her stately pine! The tree that braves a thousand storme, Old Norway's stately pine. A. L. W. Worcester, (Eng.)

Endarance of Calamity,

With a brave and atrong heart should such affectionate and almost enthusiastic devotion, as few indeed of the young and brilliant can command.

There was a silence; and the fections, which alone survive the loss of the axe, that was in a few moments to devote the following passage from a letter of M. Ballanche to Mme. Re-

on the scaffold, in robes of eternal honor. take it with resolution and courage; should say, "with this sore pain or bitter sorrow, is a good and noble work for me to do, and well and nobly will I strive to do it. I will not blench nor fly from what my Father above has appointed me. I will not drown my senses and faculties with opiates to escape it. I will not forsake the post of tears, still and silent as soft summer rain,

at the battle of Nile? Many voices around said, "come down!-come away!" the confiding child said, "father, shall I come?" Alas! that father's voice was hush ed in death; and his child kept his post till he sunk in the whelming flame. Uh! noble child! thou teachest us firmly to stand in our lot, till the great word of providence bids us fly, or bids us sink! But while I speak thus, think me no insensible to the severity of man's suffer-

ings. I know what human nerves and sinews and feelings are. When the sharp sword enters the very bosom, the iron enters the very soul-l see what must follow. mercy, which "tempers the blast to the shorn lamb," does not suffer these to be the ordinary and permanent forms of affliction. No, thou sittest down in thy still chamber, and sad memories come there, or brooding thought. 'Thou art to die; or thy friend must die; or worse still, thy friend is faithless. Or thou sayest that coming life sittest there, I will speak to thee; and I sympathy. If a man had the ebauche of a say—though sighs will burst from thy almost broken heart, yet when they come back in echoes from the silent walls, let them teach thee. Let them tell thee that God wills not thy destruction, thy suffering for its own sake-wills thee not-cannot come from the bosom of infinite love! No. let thy sorrows tell thee, that God wills thy preparation for infinite happiness! Let that I cannot conclude this long outpouring thought spread holy light through thy dark. ened chamber. That which is against thee, another Frenchwoman, the sublime type of is not as that which is for thee. Calamity, a wholly different nature, with whom Mme. a dark speck in thy sky, seemeth to be Recamicr was brought into contact near the against thee; but God's goodness, the all embracing light and power of the universe.

"Evil and good, before him stand

The angel of gladness is there; but the angel of affliction is there too-and both shall we say to it? Shall we not say-"come thou too, when our Father willeth-

There is one further thought which

aux Bois to inquire for Mme. Recamier .-- beautiful hair, and put on the small close cannot help feeling that it was meant not who have seen Mme. Recamier, blind, but and lamented friend, came out to speak to the hour of her death, lived devoted to God of being. The end must rise higher and brighter before us, before we can look through this dark cloud of human calamime with horror, if it were not fought for battle of this life, a bewildering maze of and the touching words of the tender and and desolate wilderness, or to make a long but for some great object: say, to make a fortune thereby. And any way, it seems to So let it pass with you. Bend now pati- consolation. That word is, Jumala; the delightful to nature, and good to preserve ently and meekly, in that lowly "worship Finnish name for God, both in Pagan and the health of man. of sorrow," till in God's time, it become Christian times. the worship of joy-of proportionably "If any one kindly follows me from Fin- of the heart, and dots open the pipes. higher joy—in that world where there shall land into Sweden, where my father purbe no more sorrow nor pain nor crying— chased an estate after he had sold his prop- for a stuttering and stammering in the where all tears shall be wiped from your erty in Finland, I would not trouble him to speech. eyes-where beamings of heaven in your accompany me from childhood to youth, "Fifthly-It is the best means to preserve countenance, shall grow brighter by com- with the inward elementary chaos, and the a perfect pronunciation, and to make a parison with all the darkness of earth. outward, uninteresting, and commonplace good orator.

Have we a Father Theret again . . . after we are dead?" low, mournful tone.

been alive a very, very short time. I have lived . . . and done nothing else; and now I feel sorry to go into darkness and nothing see and ilo wonderful things. With humand ordered. ingness again. Do you think I shall?" mility, I must confess, I always regarded "Eighthly—The better the voice is, the "Then you think you shall die?" myself as a heroine."

"I think I must," was the answer.

"Ohl if there were a father," said the boy, "How glad I should be to go to him!"
"Go to him?" said she mournfully.
"Ah, Clarinda! how glad we should be

ber former position.
"I think," said the boy, after another long pause, "if I were but sure I should find him-I should be very glad to die." "And I would be almost glad to let you," she replied in a low voice, and her head a deeper life; and sank down again; and hidden by the clothes,

literally pouted from her eyes. Another pause! "Clarinda, what are you thinking about tears of unspeakable joy: ahe in

all the time you are at church?" "I do not know," said she again, raising What has caused this change? her head—"unything—nothing. I used to splendid youthful dreams been look about when I was a child; and amuse ed? Is she a heroice? Has she become myself as well as I could, and now I think rious in beauty, or renown? No; noth about-that is all the difference."

strange that we have neither of us thought is again young; for there is freedom in more about it. Do you ever say your depth of her soul, and "let there be liprayers?" whispered he, mysteriously.— has been spoken above its dark chao "Some people do, every night and moin- the light has penetrated the darkness

by my old Nurse, when I was a liftle with tears of joy, " Death, where thing-I used to say, "Pray, God, bless sting? Grave, where is thy victory?" Papa and Manima, and make me a good girl." I lest it off when I lest the nursery, ed to receive those whom she tenderly lo and had no one to bid me kneel down .- many a pang has been felt since then; be Brother, if there be a God!"

-"My children," said the old man, softly opening the door, "how are you both, which it has borne; for there are certain and what was that you said last, my pret- flowers which first unfold in the darkness. ty lady, Clarinda? If there be? To be sure there is. Have I not shown him to you suffering, the human soul opens itself to in the flowers? My children, comfort your the light of the eternal stars. poor hearts.—There is a God-a father to "If it be desired to hear anything of my the fatherless, a-

"We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in the twinkling of an eye, at I wrote under the impulse of restless youthfor its own sake—wills thee not—cannot the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound; ful feelings—I wrote in order to write. Af-will thee, any evil; how could that thought and the dead shall be raised; and this cor-terwards, I seized the pen under another ruption shall put on incorruption; and this motive, and wrote-that which I had read mortal immortality"-replied the old manrepentance, thy virtue, thy happiness, thy But wherefore, now, my children? Sure-

f yourselves these things?" "Nay," said the boy, "you know, sir, happy as still to possess, out of many dear how it is with us. We are too poor, ignor- ones, a beloved mother and sister. The ant, ill-educated beings, wandering about mountains which surround our dwelling on this earth—coming, we know not from and upon which Ciustavus Adolphus assem whence—going, we know not whither.— bled his troops, before he went as a del v. We are two poor, desolate orphan children. erer to Germany, appear to me not less We were content to wander together, but beautiful than they were in the days of my now we both believe that we must part. - childhood; they have increased in interest, And she would know what will become of for I am now beuer acquainted with the: me when I am dead; and I would know grasses and their tlewers." what will become of her when, like a poor Fredrika Breiner's works sre The little withered leaf, she is left to be blown Neighbors; The Home; The H. Family strong impression on her mind. She knew visit us as often as is good for us!- 1 pray about the world. If there be a father to Strife and Peace; The President's Daugh the fatherless, why have we never been told ter; Nina; The Diary; In Delecarlia; Broth of him!

"It would have been a great comfort," said the girl.

-"I should have asked him a great many things, if I thought he would have these works I have, with the assistance of heard me. "Ask, them, for he will hear you."

-"And grant my prayers?" said she, doubtingly. "Or do better," said the old man.

"I understand you," said she, sinking "What I would ask is his life," repeated she to herself; "poor, unhappy boy! and will he not be better with his Father! No, I will not ask that-but I will ask Him to pity me, when he takes him to himself.

and to take the poor little Claranda home The good and simple old man now resumed his favorite subject. He talked of creation, and its beauties, and its excellences, and long he pursued the lovely theme, consoling the hearts of these young inquir-

BY MARY HOWITT. Of herself, Fredrika Bremer says: your parental affection, a strange and al. . "If it should so happen that, as regards There was in your mind, in its serenity, whom fate has led, after long wanderings, most cruel proceeding. Nor would the me, any one should wish to cast a kind merciful Father of life, have sent his earth- glance behind the curtain which conceals ly children to struggle through all the sor. a somewhat uneventful life, he may disrows, the pains and perils of this world, cover that I was born on the banks of the but to attain to the grandeur of a moral Auru, a river which flows through Abo, and fortune, worth all the strife and endurance. that several of the venerable and learned No, all this is not ordained in vain, nor in men of the university were even my godreckless indifference to what we suffer, but fathers. At the age of three, I was remov. for an end, for a high end, for an end high. ed, with my family, from my native couner than we think for. Troubles, disaptry of Finland. Of this part of my life, l pointments, afflictions, sorrows, press us on have only retained one single memory.every side, that we may rise upward, up. This memory is a word, a mighty name, ward, ever upward. And believe me, in which, in the depths of Paganism, was thus rising upward, you shall find the very pronounced by the Finnish people with names that you give to calamity, gradually lear and love; and is still so pronounced in Psalms, sonnets, and song of sadness and changing. Misery, strictly speaking and these days, although perfected by Christiani- pietie: in its full meaning, does not belong to a ty. I still fancy that I often hear this good mind. Misery shall pass into suffer. word spoken aloud over the trembling earth and quickly learned, where there is a good ing, and suffering into discipline, and dis. by the thunder of Thor, or by the gentle master and apt scholar. cipline into virtue, and virtue into heaven. winds which bring to it refreshment and "Secondly—The exercise of singing is

> picture of a family, which every autumn removed, in their covered carriage, from when nature hath bestowed a good voice, their estate in the country to their house in which gift is so rare that there is not one "Clarinda—do you think we shall live the capital; and every spring trundled back among a thousand that hath it; and in many again from their house in the capital to that excellent gift is lost because they want "I don't know," was the answer, in a their country seat; nor how there wereyoung an art to express nature. daughters in the family who played on the Seventhly-There is not any music of "It seems," continued he, "as if I had piano, sang ballsds, read novels, drew in instruments whatever, comparable to that

evening, in the great drawing-room of their country house, and read aloud; that the Methodists.—This term, now designa-And for all this reply, she retired to her station at the foot of the bed, shrank into a heap of garments, crouched down her head, and buried her face again between her arma, and under her hair. But this time she did not look through between these that a heavy reality of sorrow was arread. There was a silence; and the boy breathed painfully. At last he said:

Our Father who art in heaven!"

Our Father who art in heaven!" devotion, as few indeed of the young and brilliant can command.

Such then as hers, we would say, fair creatures, is the sceptre which He who made you fair has placed within your reach.

The air was developed the inflowing passage fections, which alone service the loss of the axe, that was in a few moments to devery external advantage?

"Our Father who art in heaven!"

Wh. Ampere quotes the inflowing passage fections, which alone service the loss of the axe, that was in a few moments to devery external advantage?

Wh. Ballanche to Mme. Reserve external advantage?

Wh. Ballanche died in June, 1847; M. Prive him of life, and felt its keen edge, he declared the motion of the axe, that was in a few moments to devery external advantage?

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Wh. Ballanche died in June, 1847; M. Prive him of life, and felt its keen edge, he dimmed as by a heavy fall of snow, dark-leaves which it will cure all diseases." Indeed the manifold the private of the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was in the axe, that was in a few moments to declared the axe, that was made you fair has placed within your reach.
Would you obtain it? He, too, has taught you the means—first by the law of your hearts, secondly, by that other divine law which He has given you in His word.

Now here the features of your charts are considered to make the features of your hearts, secondly, by that other divine law which He has given you in His word.

You are, if you are true-born women, gen.

The destiny is not like yours, but the ele-women who had been at once the object, and the bond of their friendship, on the law of your hearts, secondly, by that other divine law which He has given you in His word.

You are true-born women, gen.

The destiny is not like yours, but the ele-women who had been at once the object, and the bond of their friendship, on the bond of their friendship, on the law of your heart, the genius of object, and the bond of their friendship, on the law of your hearts, secondly, by that other divine when you appeared to me at Lyons, and law on the portrait of that noble women!

She lifted up her face—shook her head with the brave English Noblemen and Clergy of the olden time, went to which the brave in the bond of their friendship, on the least object, and the bond of their friendship, on the law of the various ment which the brave in which the brave in the depth of that endless winter night, they never neglected, stracted the notice when you appeared to me at Lyons, and excited the potential time to the year of the University, and gained for them when you appeared to me at Lyons, and gained for them object, and the bond of their friendship, on the react, and clergy of the olden time, when the bond of their friendship, on the react, and the potential time to the year of the various ment of the law of the various ment of the law of the various ment of the little when the depth of the various ment of the law of the various ment of the law of the various

There is a I believe that someth place in every horsen

place in her who writes

Looking at her a few

he seen that a great cha in her. Her eyes have lone has arisen from the grave to this kind. The illusions of youth are par "Well, that is just what I do. It is very the season of youth is over. And yet illumined the night, whilst, with he "I never was taught any prayers, except fixed upon that light, she has exclai

Many a grave since then has been o the heart throbs joyfully, and the dark night is over. Yes, it is over; but not the fruit so is it also in the midnight hours of great

writings, it may be said that they began in "Then he shall be my God," faltered the the eighth year of my age, when I apostrophized the moon in French verses, and that during the greater part of my youth 1 cortinued to write in the same sublime stair.

"At the present time, when I stand on the verge of the nutumn of my life, I still ly, this is not the first time you have asked see the same objects which surrounded me in the early days of my spring, and 1 sm so

> ers and Sisters; The Midnight Sun; togeth er with smaller tales, and a considerable number of tracts and papers, published at various times in the Swedish journals. Al. my husband, trans ated.

> > From the Religious Magazine To "Young America." On, bravely on, young pioneers: Wield in the name and strength of Go: The spirit's trenchaut blace! Cut down-cut up the chapparal Of error and of sin, And let the noorday light of truth

And righteousness shine in! The poison-tree still stands—the axe le leaning at its foot-Take up-swing high the shining steel, How 'tis, the woodpeckers

Have told us long ago: Now let the woodcutters come on, And lay the apas low!

Their wisdom dare not tell, Theu let the young man speak the trutt The old man knows too well, But meckness join with manliness, And this go hand in hand With godliness, for that sione Which God hath blessed shall stand

Be firm and fearless, but be calm. For, oh, it is a giant work To fight with sin and wrong! Be patient-God heth waited long For faithless, fearful man-And man must wait for God, and still

Then for the right, brave proneers, Make straight a pathway through-Prove all things-smite the false and base Hold fast the good and true. The heary trunk of falsehood smite-Smite and be not straid: But let no true thing's life blood green Distain thy shining blade!

REASONS FOR LEARNING TO SING .- The celebrated William Byrd, the author of "Non nobis Domine," gave the following "First-It is a knowledge easily taught

"Thirdly—It doth strengthen all paids

said she, with her usual abruptness, but with a bitterness inexpressible in her accent.

In the great drawing recommendation of the second that they collected, in the employed to that end."

In the great drawing recommendation of the second there explored to the employed to that end."